

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mid-Town Historic District

other names/site number Mid-Town Historic District

2. Location

Along sections of Benton, Clay, Jefferson, Summit, and Washington Avenues

street & number and along sections of Calhoun, Division, Locust, Lynn, not for publication

city, town Springfield and Pacific Streets. vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Greene code 077 zip code 65802

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>407</u>	<u>103</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	structures
<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>422</u>	<u>108</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official Claire F. Blackwell
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

12 June 1989
Date

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure; COMMERCE/TRADE/ Specialty Store; EDUCATION/ School, College; RELIGION/ Religious Structure

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Secondary Structure; COMMERCE/TRADE/ Specialty Store; EDUCATION/ School, College; RELIGION/ Religious Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/ T-Plan or Gable Front and Wing;
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/
Colonial Revival; LATE 19TH AND EARLY
20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/ Bungalow/
Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls WOOD/ Weatherboard; BRICK
roof OTHER/ Composition Shingles
other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Mid-Town Historic District is a large residential district located in the north central section of Springfield, Missouri (pop. 134,000, 1980). This district is composed primarily of residences constructed between 1880 and 1915 when the communities of North Springfield and Springfield developed and merged at the end of the 19th century. The majority of properties are one to two-story balloon frame houses built in high style and vernacular designs of the period. Associated with these houses is a large collection of early 20th century stables, garages and other outbuildings. Scattered throughout the district are three churches and one commercial building. Also included in the district are eight buildings which comprise the oldest section of Drury College along the southern edge of the district. These buildings are closely entwined with the history of the neighborhood and are a significant contributing feature to the district. Since the 1930s there has been little new construction within the Mid-Town district boundaries and the majority of buildings, outbuildings and structures in the district are contributing to its character.

The Mid-Town Historic District is located along relatively flat land approximately ten blocks north of downtown Springfield. It is bounded on the west by Robberson and Jefferson Avenues which are presently mixed use areas with both commercial and residential use. The southern boundary borders modern and historic public schools, city and county government offices and the campus of Drury College. The eastern boundary is defined by an alley dividing the residential areas along Clay and Sherman Streets. To the north the boundary runs in irregular fashion to exclude areas of altered residences and the Commercial Street Historic District (NR, 1983). This area is characterized by large shade trees, brick and concrete sidewalks and wide streets. All streets run in north/south and east/west directions and were laid out in a grid plan. Houses along the streets have fairly uniform setbacks of 25' to 35' with rectangular yards at both the front and rear.

The area which presently comprises the district was open farmland prior to the 1860s. After the Civil War, construction renewed on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (later the Frisco Line) from St. Louis southwestward towards Springfield. Residents of Springfield expected that the railroad's route would carry it through the downtown area of the city. However, railroad surveyors

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sited the route along a slight ridge approximately one and one-half miles to the north, a decision which was greeted with dismay by most residents of Springfield. Seizing this business opportunity were three men who purchased 500 acres along the planned railroad right of way. Dr. E.T. Robberson, C.F. Harwood, and S.H. Boyd organized the Ozark Land Company and offered incentives to the railroad such as a 200' right of way, 40 acres for railroad shops and one-half ownership of the town. The railroad company accepted their offer and in 1869 the town of North Springfield was platted and lots were sold. Construction of the railroad through the town was completed in 1870 and regular passenger and freight service began soon after.

The lands of the Ozark Land Company ran south from Commercial Street four blocks to Division Street. Division Street marked the southern boundary of North Springfield and after Springfield annexed the adjacent land it served as the boundary between the two towns. The residential lots laid out by the company followed a grid pattern and divided by streets of varying widths. The north/south streets were given widths of 60' to 80' while the east/west streets averaged 50' in width. Lot sizes also varied with 50' to 80' lots the most common. Bisecting the center of most blocks were 20' wide alleys.

Commercial development in North Springfield was centered along Commercial Street adjacent to the railroad tracks. From 1870 to 1890, dozens of one to three-story brick and frame buildings were erected facing the railroad and now comprise the Commercial Street Historic District. Construction of commercial buildings was limited south of Blaine Avenue and residential development predominated the blocks to Division Street. Numerous frame residences were built along Jefferson, Washington and Summit Avenues as evidenced by the 1880 census of North Springfield. From 1870 to 1880, the population of North Springfield increased to 997 residents.

Residential development in Springfield also moved northward towards Division Street during the 1880s. The Ozark Land Company platted a large area of nine blocks to the south of Division Street in 1880 and sold dozens of lots to town residents. Two of the principals in the Ozark Land Company, Dr. E.T. Robberson and C.F. Harwood, also donated land to help found Drury College on the southern edge of their lands. This college was founded in 1873 and by 1880 numerous buildings had been erected on the campus and some of the homes on the adjacent blocks were built by college professors and administrators of the school.

By 1886, there were over ninety residences located in the northwest section of the district along Washington, Jefferson and Benton Avenues. Several of these were large, two-story residences which were the homes of merchants, railroad conductors, foremen, and other professionals, but the majority were one-story frame cottages for railroad workers, laborers and their families. Most of these

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cottages were later replaced by more substantial homes in the early 20th century. Numerous residences were also built in the southern area of the district adjacent to Drury College with many associated with teachers and other employees of the school. The rapid development of this area and growth of the two towns led to a vote to consolidate North Springfield into Springfield proper in 1887. Population during this decade tripled from 7,519 to 21,850.

From 1890 to 1910, the majority of lots in the district were purchased and one to two-story brick and frame residences were constructed. The blocks along Summit and Clay Avenues were subdivided and sold by developer M.H. Merriman in 1883 and 1889 and residential development quickly expanded along these streets. The 1910 Sanborn map of the city shows all streets and lots laid out and concentrations of houses along most blocks. From 1890 to 1910 the population of Springfield increased from 21,850 to 35,201, and the majority of the existing homes in the district were built in these years. Middle and professional classes moved into the area and purchased or built a variety of residential designs and styles. Large two-story frame homes were common along Washington and Benton Avenues while more modest frame residences were built along Summit and Clay Avenues.

The oldest residences in the district are Italianate influenced designs built between 1870 and 1895. Several dozen unaltered residences from this period exist, primarily in the blocks north of Division Street and near Drury College. The existing Italianate styles are generally two-stories in height, built in rectangular or asymmetrical plans, have wide eaves with decorative brackets and low hipped roofs. Several of these designs also retain their original one-story porches with chamfered posts and milled brackets and friezes. Good examples of this house form are found at 1031 Benton Avenue and 1538 Benton Avenue (Photo # 5).

Influences of the Queen Anne style are also evident on buildings throughout the district. Five unaltered high style examples remain in the district such as the President's House at Drury College (1234 N. Benton Avenue, Photo # 6) and the Bentley House on Calhoun Street (NR, 1980, Photo # 13). These large homes have detailing characteristic of this style such as asymmetrical plans, corner towers or projecting bays, large porch areas with attached milled decoration, eave vergeboard and high pitched hipped roofs. These homes are some of the largest and most ornate constructed in the district and were built by prominent merchants, teachers and businessmen of the era.

Detailing of the Queen Anne style is also evident on a number of simpler structures built in these years. Over a dozen two-story asymmetrical frame homes remain which have more restrained detailing such as simple eave brackets and milled porch posts. Decoration of milled wood panels is frequently found at gable peaks, along porches, and beneath eaves. Most residences have high

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pitched hipped or gable roofs, one-over-one sash windows and large single light doors. Examples of this house form are found at 1524 N. Washington Avenue (Photo # 7) and 1337 N. Benton Avenue (Photo # 8).

From 1890 to 1910, the most popular house form constructed in the district was the Gable Front and Wing, or T-plan residence. This house form usually has three to five bays on the main facade with a large projecting bay extending at right angles from the main block of the house. This bay can be both one and two-stories depending on the overall height of the structure. Approximately 68 one and two-story T-plan designs were inventoried in the district. Those built in the 1880s and 1890s display detailing of Queen Anne and Eastlake influence such as eave vergeboard or brackets, bay windows, interior brick chimneys, hipped or gable roofs and both arched and rectangular one-over-one sash windows. Porches are often highly decorative with milled or chamfered porch posts, spindled friezes, milled valences and fan brackets. Exterior weatherboard siding was often mixed with frame shingles in the gable fields or upper facades of the house. Examples of one-story T-plans are located at 1315 N. Clay Avenue (Photo # 1) and 1428 N. Summit Avenue (Photo # 12).

The T-plan house form continued to be popular after 1900 but the influences of the Colonial Revival style became more evident in the early 1900s. Queen Anne and Eastlake decoration was replaced in favor of modillion blocks and dentils at the eaves and often small Palladian design attic windows or vents were placed on the upper facade. Milled or chamfered porch posts were replaced by Tuscan columns with simple frame Doric capitals or with Ionic capitals of terra cotta construction. These T-plan houses can be found throughout the district on almost every block and some residences were built as late as c. 1915. These one and two-story T-plan designs make up approximately 22% of the residences in the district.

Well-to-do merchants and businessmen built a number of high style Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical designs in the district, especially along Benton and Washington Avenues. Colonial Revival designs are typical of the period and generally display symmetrical massing, dentils and modillion blocks along eaves, rectangular one-over-one sash windows and Palladian window designs, and entrances with transoms, sidelights and pilasters. Most also feature a one-story porch with Tuscan, Doric or Ionic columns and square or milled balusters in the railing. Good examples of this style can be seen at 1225 N. Benton Avenue and 1500 Jefferson Avenue (Photo # 10).

Concurrent with the Colonial Revival style was the subtype Dutch Colonial form characterized by its gambrel roof. This form was a revival of early American Dutch houses and both side gabled and front gabled gambrel roof designs were built in the district. These residences are generally symmetrical with typical

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Colonial Revival detailing. Good examples were built at 1400 N. Summit (Photo # 2) and 1418 N. Benton Avenue.

A few fine two-story Neo-Classical style residences were built in the district in the early 1900s and are distinguished by their full height porticos with Doric or Ionic columns. These residences are symmetrical in form and have detailing such as eave dentils and modillion blocks, rectangular one-over-one sash windows, and entrances with sidelights, transoms and pilasters. The large portico and low pitched hipped roofs of these houses are their distinguishing characteristics and have either fluted columns with frame Doric capitals or Ionic capitals of terra cotta. Several fine examples of this style can be seen at 1346 N. Washington Avenue and 1505 N. Jefferson Avenue.

Vernacular expressions of the Colonial Revival style were built throughout the district from 1900 to 1925. The most common form of this period is the Foursquare house which was built throughout the district. These residences are usually two-stories in height, are rectangular or square in form, have hipped roofs and are generally two to three bays in width. Across the main facade are full width one-story porches with simple square or Tuscan columns and railings with square or milled balusters. Decoration is usually confined to simple eave brackets or modillion blocks and entrances with sidelights and transoms. Approximately 48 residences, or 16% of the buildings in the district, are of Foursquare design. This house form can be found on almost every block in the district and typical examples of this style are at 1134 N. Clay Avenue and 1200 N. Summit Avenue (Photo # 9).

After 1915, the most common house form built in the district were one and one-half story Craftsman or Bungalow residences. This house form had its American origins in California in the early 1900s and it soon became one of the most popular styles in the country. Designs built in the district are typical Bungalows of the period. Common features are both frame and brick construction, low pitched hipped or gable roofs, wide eaves with knee brace brackets and exposed rafters, and multi-light sash windows. Most designs have three to four bays on the main facade with a full width porch supported by brick piers, tapered frame posts, or a combination of the two. Bungalows were built in the district into the 1930s and 48, or approximately 16% of the residences in the district, are of this design. Bungalows are found on most blocks but are especially common along Clay and Summit Avenues. Examples of Bungalows are found at 1416 N. Washington Avenue (Photo # 3) and 1606 and 1610 N. Benton Avenue (Photo # 4).

Few other designs of the early 20th century are located in the district. Several homes show the influence of the Tudor Revival style such as stucco and half-timbering in gable fields and narrow casement windows. The best example of this style is the house at 1101 Benton Avenue which displays an asymmetrical

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plan, a square and conical tower, brick and rusticated stone exterior and slate roof. Influences of the Spanish Mission, Italian Renaissance, Art Deco or Art Moderne styles are minimal or non-existent.

Residences make up over 95% of the primary buildings in the district with 3 churches, 1 public school, 1 commercial building and the buildings on the Drury College campus the only exceptions. The Central Christian Church on Washington Avenue (Photo # 20) and St. Johns Episcopal Church on Division Street (Photo # 21) are both contributive to the district. Central Christian Church is a two-story brick Neo-Classical design church built in 1926 and despite several rear additions it retains its original character. The St. Johns Church, built in 1886 is an example of the Victorian Gothic style and also has several unobtrusive rear additions. The Congregational Church on Benton Avenue was built in 1953 and is non-contributing. (Photo # 24)

The only public school in the district is the Mary S. Boyd School on Washington Avenue (Photo # 19). This two-story brick school has Colonial Revival detailing and was built in 1911. Few changes have occurred to the building with the exception of a recent one-story addition on the north facade and replacement of windows in 1987. Despite these changes the school's original character remains intact. The vacant one-story brick commercial building at the corner of Clay Avenue and Division Street is the only commercial building in the district. It was built c. 1915 and retains its original storefront.

The campus of Drury College contains a variety of buildings constructed from 1892 into the 20th century and eight structures in the oldest section of the campus are included in the district. The most significant of these is the Victorian Gothic chapel built in 1892 (Photo # 23). This two-story stone building is a fine example of this style and was listed on the National Register in 1982. Most of the adjacent buildings are two-story classrooms and lecture halls built between 1901 and 1925. Pearsons Hall, Harwood Hall, Clara Thompson Hall and Wallace Hall are all fine examples of the Collegiate Gothic style of the early 20th century (Photo # 22). These buildings are of brick, stone and concrete construction and generally have Tudor or Gothic arching, decorative brickwork and belt coursing, and stepped or crenellated roof parapets. With the exception of window replacement on most buildings, few other changes have occurred on their exteriors. In addition to these buildings two modern non-contributing structures are also included in the district.

Almost two-thirds of the residences inventoried in the district have some type of outbuilding either sited laterally or at the rear of the lot and the majority of these were built prior to 1938 and are contributing to the district. A few outbuildings survive which were constructed between c. 1880 and c. 1900 as

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stables, sheds or servant's quarters at the rear of the main residences. Surviving examples are generally one story in height, of frame construction, have vertical board or weatherboard siding, and hinged double doors. These outbuildings were usually constructed concurrently with the main residence and an example is found at 1319 N. Washington Avenue.

From 1900 to 1920, the number of automobiles registered in the United States grew from 8,000 to 8 million. Increases in technology, reduction in costs and mass production enabled many middle class and upper class citizens to purchase automobiles and garages make up the largest number of outbuildings extant in the district. The majority of these are simple frame buildings of rectangular design with weatherboard or vertical board siding, hipped or gable roofs, and hinged double doors. These garages are most often sited just off alleys at the rear of the main residence or to the side of the residence at the rear. Garage access is provided by driveways off the street or via rear alleys. In addition to typical frame designs of the period, several homes also display garages of brick or stone veneer. These garages are often associated with Bungalow designs and were built at the same time as the main residence. Pre-1935 garages are common throughout the district and most continue to be used. Typical examples of pre-1935 garages can be found at 714 E. Division Street (Photo # 14) and 1231 N. Clay Avenue (Photo # 17).

Few other site features are associated with residences in the district. Along sections of Benton, Jefferson and Washington Avenues are ten carriage steps and hitching posts of stone or concrete construction. The carriage steps are simple square stone blocks located adjacent to the street curb and several have the names of owners inscribed on the top of the stone. Fine stone hitching posts carved to resemble tree stumps are found along Washington Avenue and other more simple designs are also found in the district (Photo # 16). No examples of original frame, brick or cast iron fencing are extant in the district. A few sections of original brick sidewalks laid in a herringbone pattern are found on Washington, Benton and Jefferson Avenues (Photo # 15) but most sidewalks are of recent concrete construction. Along sections of Clay Street are several retaining walls of hollow core concrete block construction adjacent to the sidewalk (Photo # 18).

Since 1935, the majority of the buildings in the district have not been significantly altered and retain integrity of site and construction. While many residences have had alterations such as artificial siding and replacement porch posts, the original design and form of these residences remain intact. Street and sidewalk patterns have remained constant and large shade trees planted at the turn of the century are dominant features. New construction within the district area has been minimal consisting primarily of single family residences or apartment buildings (Photo # 25, 26). The majority of non-contributing buildings in the district are pre-1935 structures which have been significantly altered in

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recent years with new siding, porches, and/or additions on the main facade. Residences which displayed substantial alterations or no longer retained integrity of form and construction were considered non-contributing buildings.

In the past several decades the area surrounding and including the Mid-Town Historic District has experienced a number of changes. Expansion of the Cox North Hospital on Jefferson Avenue has resulted in the demolition of most residences in the 1300 and 1400 blocks and city government and utility offices have razed buildings along the 900 and 1000 blocks. Additional demolition is expected in future years and this section of Jefferson Avenue has lost much of its integrity. Sherman Avenue to the east of Clay Avenue has been the site of several housing and redevelopment projects in recent years and many new homes and alterations to older homes have occurred. Because of the large number of new or altered residences on Sherman Avenue it does not retain its original pre-1935 character. New commercial construction north of Pacific Avenue has resulted in the loss of numerous residences in these blocks.

Development plans prepared for area institutions in the 1960s called for expansion of their facilities and the razing of nearby residential blocks. Both plans were denied by city council after neighborhood opposition was recorded. Since 1970, many homes in the district have been purchased and renovated and the Springfield Department of Community Development has been supportive of continuing the residential and historical character of the neighborhood. In 1983, the Missouri Heritage Trust, a non-profit preservation organization, surveyed Springfield and the Mid-Town area was recognized as possessing one of the largest concentrations of historic architecture in the city. An emphasis on preservation and revitalization of the Mid-Town District has emerged as a priority for Springfield officials and residents.

In the Mid-Town Historic District 250 residences, 147 outbuildings, 7 school buildings, 2 churches and 1 commercial building are considered contributing in the district. Also contributing are 6 stone and concrete carriage steps and 2 hollow core concrete curbs which are included as contributing structures and 4 hitching posts, 2 brass cannons and a monument which are included as contributing objects. Non-contributing resources include 41 residences, 2 school buildings, a church, 59 outbuildings and 5 modern fences along sidewalks. Some vacant lots are also scattered throughout the district. Two buildings within the historic district are presently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These are: the J.F.G. Bentley House at 603 Calhoun Street (NR, 1980); and the Stone Chapel on the Drury College Campus (NR, 1982).

Contributing resources (C) are significant to the historic and architectural development of the district, possess original design elements, and maintain the scale, use, texture, and materials of the district. Non-contributing resources (NC) do not retain architectural or historical integrity, or were not built within the period of significance of the district.

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Individual Property Descriptions

1. 1031 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, Italianate influenced, four bay residence built c. 1880. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney and 1/1 sash windows. At the eaves are Italianate brackets and at the roofline is a small gable attic dormer. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch added c. 1930 with square posts. The main entrance has original double doors with arched single light and frame panels and over the door is a single light transom. A concrete deck and wrought iron railing have been added on the main facade. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

2. 1101 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story brick and stone asymmetrical plan, Gothic and Tudor influenced, four bay residence built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of slate shingles, brick and rusticated stone exterior, stone foundation, exterior brick chimneys and eight-light paired metal casement windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. At the roofline is a prominent square tower with a hipped roof and a separate conical tower is also located at the roofline. Several gable dormers are also prominent with metal casement windows. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1930 stone veneer hipped roof garage. (C)

3. 1109 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, five bay residence built c. 1905. The house has shiplap siding on the main (E) facade and metal siding on the north and south facades, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and stone foundation. At the apex of the hipped roof is a small gable enclosed with a multiple light window. On the main (E) facade is a two story, full width porch with square fasters and a dentiled cornice. Two bays of the second story porch have been enclosed. (C) At the rear is a c. 1950 frame garage. (NC)

4. 1115 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1905. The house has metal siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with eave dentils, Ionic columns, and railing with turned balusters. The porch extends on the south facade to form a porte-cochere with columns resting on stone piers. At the south and north facades of the roofline are prominent hipped roof dormers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1950 gabled roof garage. (NC)

5. 1119 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a concrete foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney. The wide roof eaves display brackets. The main entrance retains an original single light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a one story

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porch with eave dentils, Ionic columns, and a railing with turned balusters. At the north and south facades are prominent hipped roof dormers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story, frame, gabled roof garage. (C)

6. 1127 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, two bay residence built c. 1900 with Queen Anne and Dutch Colonial influences. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney. The main entrance has a c.1930 multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with paired and triple Tuscan frame columns resting on solid concrete piers. At the second story is a small tower with a conical roof on the main facade and a similar tower is located on the north facade. Also on the main facade is a prominent gambrel roof which extends over the porch. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1930 gable roof frame garage. (C)

7. 1211 N. Benton Avenue: Sigma Nu House, a two story brick veneer asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1930 and altered with rear additions and full height columned portico on the main facade. (NC)

8. 1215 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story brick veneer, Colonial Revival influenced, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1910. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels and sills. The main entrance retains the original single light glass and frame door with single light sidelights. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and hollow core concrete block piers. The porch also has a railing of concrete block laid in an open diagonal weave pattern. At the roof line are gable dormers with wood shingles. On the south facade is a small one story porch with Tuscan columns. (C) At the rear is a one story frame and stucco c. 1910 garage with a gable roof of slate shingles. (C)

9. 1225 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story, brick veneer, Colonial Revival influenced, three bay residence built in a rectangular plan c. 1910. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimney. Windows on the main facade are tri-part 1/1 sash with single light transoms and corner lights. The windows have rusticated stone sills and lintels. Other windows are 20/1 sash. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door with a single light transom and multi-light sidelights. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with eave dentils, Tuscan columns, and a roof balustrade with turned balusters. On the south facade is a two story porch with Tuscan columns and turned balusters, and at the roofline is a balustrade. Both porches have been enclosed with screening. At the roofline are prominent gable dormers with eave brackets and wood shingles. On the north facade is a one story porte-cochere with Tuscan columns on hollow core concrete block piers. (C)

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10. 1234 N. Benton Avenue: President's house, Drury College. Two story brick, asymmetrical plan, three bay, Queen Anne residence built c. 1895. The house has a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows with rusticated stone lintels and sills. Three windows on the first floor of the main facade have stained glass upper lights and the windows are set within segmental arches. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with paired Tuscan columns on stone piers and a railing with milled balusters. At the roof line is a c. 1930 shed roof dormer. On the north facade is a two story projecting bay with stained glass windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

11. 1235 N. Benton Avenue: Three story c. 1960 brick apartment complex with a c. 1970 metal and frame garage at the rear. (NC)

12. 1305 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with diamond light sidelights and transom. The main (E) facade has a one story porch with original eave dentils, a railing with square balusters and c. 1970 metal columns. The central bay of the second story projects slightly. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1970 garage. (NC)

13. 1312 N. Benton Avenue: One story brick First Congregational Church built in 1953. (NC)

14. 1316 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a concrete foundation, 1/1 sash windows, jerkinhead roof with composition shingles, interior end brick chimney and asbestos shingle siding. On the main (W) facade is a one story gable roof porch with c. 1985 wrought iron posts. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light transom. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1950 concrete block garage. (NC)

15. 1322 N. Benton Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, four bay residence built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a porch with c. 1960 square frame posts. The main entrance retains a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the projecting bay of the main facade is a paired window with multi-light upper sash and bracketed cornice. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame gable roof garage with original double doors. (C)

16. 1328 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, four bay residence built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of

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composition shingles, interior brick chimneys and 1/1 sash windows. In the gable field of the second story are sawtooth and fishscale wood shingles and eave vergeboard. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. In the projecting bay of the main facade are windows with bracketed cornices and border glass in the upper sash. (C) At the street is a stone carriage step and concrete hitching post in the shape of a tree stump. (C) (C) At the rear is a one story board and batten frame gable roof c. 1920 garage. (C)

17. 1329 N. Benton Avenue: One story brick veneer, two bay, rectangular plan, gable front Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a concrete foundation, exterior stone chimney, gable roof of composition shingles, and 6/1 sash windows. The windows have concrete sills and soldier course lintels. On the main (E) facade is a porch with brick piers and an open weave brick railing. The main entrance has a glass and frame door. (C)

18. 1330 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame c. 1905 residence moved to this location from 1425 Washington Avenue. Property was demolished October 10, 1988.

19. 1331 N. Benton Avenue: One story brick veneer, rectangular plan gable front, two bay Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimney, concrete foundation, and multi-light sash windows. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a porch with brick piers and an open weave brick railing. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

20. 1337 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with milled columns, a spindled frieze and railing with turned balusters and cutout panels. In the gable fields are sawtooth shingles and overhanging eaves on the first story have sawtooth valances. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story, stone veneer hipped roof garage. (C) At the sidewalk level is a carriage step inscribed "Conklin" (C) along with a c. 1960 wrought iron rail fence. (NC)

21. 1340 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, a hollow core concrete block foundation, and wide roof eaves with brackets. The main entrance has a single light transom and c. 1985 three-light sidelights. On the main (W) facade are Ionic columns on hollow core concrete block piers and a

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frame railing with turned balusters. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with a diamond light attic window. On the south facade is a single story projecting bay. (C) At the rear is a c. 1940 gable roof frame garage. (NC)

22. 1344 N. Benton Avenue. One and one half story frame, asymmetrical plan, two bay residence built c. 1935. The house has metal siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, an exterior stone chimney, concrete foundation, and 6/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1960 metal awning and wrought iron railing. The main entrance has a glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1935 one story gable roof garage. (C)

23. 1351 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story frame asymmetrical plan three bay residence built c. 1885. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, and stone foundation. Between the first and second story windows are vertical and diagonal spandrel panels. At the roofline are wide eaves and prominent eave brackets. The main entrance has original glass and frame double doors with a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is an original one story porch with chamfered columns, milled panels and brackets, and a railing with milled circular brackets. At the roofline are gable dormers with sawtooth shingles and fan or sunburst panels. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1940 frame garage. (NC)

24. 1352 N. Benton Avenue: C. E. Harwood House, two story frame, three bay, asymmetrical plan residence built in 1871 and remodelled c. 1899. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows with small cornices, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has the original single light glass and frame door and single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns, eave dentils and a railing with square balusters. At the eaves are paired brackets. (C)

25. 1414 N. Benton Avenue: Two and a half story brick veneer, three bay, Foursquare design residence built c. 1905. The house has 1/1 sash windows with stone lintels, a raised stone foundation, and a combination hip/gable slate tile roof with terra cotta caps at the ridgelines. Under the wide overhanging eaves are exposed rafters and a denticulated cornice. Projecting through the roof on the main (W) facade is a hipped roof dormer covered with diamond shaped wooden shingles and having two small 1/1 sash windows. The dormer's slate roof also has terra cotta caps at the ridgeline. Both interior and exterior end brick chimneys. The original frame and glass entrance door is topped with a single light transom. On the main facade is a one story wraparound pedimented porch supported by wooden Ionic columns with terra cotta capitals and cut stone piers. The piers are joined by a wooden railing with heavy turned balusters. A porte-cochere extends from the south facade. A pair of reclining concrete lions flank the steps to the porch. (C) At the rear is a c. 1905 one story brick gable

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roof garage. (C) Also at the rear is a small c. 1880 one story brick gable roof outbuilding with jackarching over a vertical board door. (C) A c. 1940 brick double garage has also been added at the rear of the house. (NC)

26. 1418 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay Dutch Colonial design residence built c. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding, 8/8 sash windows, and concrete foundation. The gambrel roof is covered with composition shingles. Projecting from the roof is a wide shed roof dormer with weatherboard and three windows: one single light fixed sash window flanked by two 6/6 double hung sash windows. One interior brick chimney. The entrance has a simple wooden door and six-light sidelights. On the main (W) facade is a one story frame portico with an arched roof supported by wooden Tuscan columns. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame hipped roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

27. 1420 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has metal siding, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. At the roofline are gable dormers with three vertical light casement windows. At the eaves are knee brace brackets and exposed eave rafters. There is a metal awning on the front porch. (C)

28. 1428 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame asymmetrical plan three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1930 porch with paired square posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a glass and frame door. There is a metal awning on the front porch. (C)

29. 1434 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story frame rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1915. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles and exterior brick chimney. The eaves have kneebrace brackets and at the roofline is a shed roof dormer. Windows are multi-light sash and 9/1 vertical light sash. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. (C)

30. 1440 N. Benton Avenue: Two and one half story frame rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a jerkinhead roof of composition shingles and concrete foundation. A large picture window has been added on the main facade and wrought iron posts added to the one story porch. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with single light transom. (C)

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31. 1503 N. Benton Avenue: One story frame residence built c. 1982. (NC)
32. 1515 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, 6/6 sash windows with c. 1960 fixed louver shutters, and a stone foundation. The hipped roof has composition shingles and single scrolled brackets under the wide overhanging eaves. On the roof is one gable roof dormer with two single light fixed sash windows. Two interior brick chimneys. The entrance door is c. 1960 frame and glass replacement. On the main (E) facade is a one story flat roof wraparound porch supported by square tapered wooden columns. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage c. 1960. (NC)
33. 1525 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1890. The house has aluminum siding, stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows with projecting wooden cornices and c. 1960 vertical board shutters, and a hipped roof of composition shingles. Over the c. 1960 frame and glass entrance door is a c. 1960 one story pedimented portico with wrought iron posts. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame hipped roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C)
34. 1526 N. Benton Avenue: One story stone veneer rectory built in 1965 for the St. John's Episcopal Church. (NC)
35. 1531 N. Benton Avenue: One story frame c. 1900 T-plan residence significantly altered with metal siding and enclosed porch. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1980 frame garage. (NC)
36. 1537 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, three bay Colonial Revival design c. 1935 significantly altered with metal siding, wrought iron porch, replacement door and windows, and side frame additions. (NC)
37. 1538 N. Benton Avenue: Two story brick, asymmetrical plan, three bay Italianate design residence built c. 1870. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and stone foundation. Windows are 2/2 arched sash with stone sills set within segmental arches. At the roofline are paired eave brackets and a sawtooth paneled fascia board. The main entrances have c. 1970 glass and frame doors. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1920 one story porch with tapered frame posts and railing with square balusters. On the south facade is a one story bay window. (C)
38. 1600 N. Benton Avenue: E. New House, one and one half story brick veneer, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1922. The house has a jerkinhead roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimney, concrete foundation and multi-light sash windows. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame

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door. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with brick piers and a solid brick railing. At the eaves are exposed rafters and in the upper facade is a stucco finish. (C) At the rear is a one story brick jerkinhead roof garage, c. 1925. (C)

39. 1605 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, three bay asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1895. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation and hipped roof of composition shingles. The gable field of the projecting bay on the main facade has a single light fixed sash window and staggered butt shingles. One interior brick chimney. On the main (E) facade is a one-story wraparound porch supported by thin Tuscan columns, joined by a frame railing and turned balusters. (C) At the rear is a one-story frame gable roof garage with weatherboard siding, c. 1920. (C)

40. 1606 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story, rectangular plan, three bay brick Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a jerkinhead roof of composition shingles, concrete foundation, interior and exterior brick chimneys, and 5/1 vertical light sash windows. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with brick piers on a solid brick railing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 brick shed roof garage which straddles this lot and #1610 lot. (C)

41. 1610 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story brick rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. Details match those of 1606 N. Benton Avenue. (C)

42. 1611 N. Benton Avenue: One story brick and stucco, gable front, rectangular, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior and exterior brick chimneys and 8/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof porch with brick piers and a solid brick railing. The gable fields have a stucco finish and the porch gable has an elliptical attic window. (C) At the rear is a one story frame gable roof garage built c. 1925. (C)

43. 1614 N. Benton Avenue: One story brick commercial building constructed in 1977. (NC)

44. 1617 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 and 8/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a large 1/1 sash window on the first story with a stained glass upper sash light. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and frame door, multi-light transom, and four-light sidelights. The main facade has a one story porch with brick piers and an open weave

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brick railing. On the south facade is a two-story projecting bay. (C) At the rear is a one story stone veneer hipped roof garage built c. 1925. (C)

45. 1620 N. Benton Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan five bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. In the gable fields on the main facade are elliptical tri-part single light windows. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1940 porch with Tuscan columns on brick piers and an open weave concrete railing. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors. (C)

46. 1624 N. Benton: One story frame c. 1980 apartments. (NC)

47. 1628 N. Benton Avenue: Two story frame T-plan two bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and weatherboard siding. The main entrance has a c. 1980 frame door and on the main (W) facade is a one story porch with added wrought iron posts. (C)

48. 429 E. Calhoun Street: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, gable roof of composition shingles, and 1/1 sash windows. Simple frame and glass entrance door. On the main (S) facade is a porch with frame posts and railing with square balusters. (C)

49. 517 E. Calhoun Street: Two and one half story brick veneer rectangular plan three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has a brick foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior end brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with multi-light sidelights and transom. On the main (S) facade is a one-story porch with Tuscan columns on a solid stone and brick railing. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer. (C) At the rear are two c. 1920 frame gable roof storage buildings. (C) (C)

50. 525 E. Calhoun Street: Two story frame, T-plan, four bay residence built c. 1900 with a hipped roof of composition shingles. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows and interior brick chimneys. On the main (S) facade is a one story c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance door was added c. 1925 and is of vertical glass and frame panels. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1925 gable roof garage. (C)

51. 603 E. Calhoun Street: Bentley House, a two and one half story brick Queen Anne residence built in 1892. Listed on the National Register in 1980. (C)

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52. 635 E. Calhoun Street: Two story brick apartment building, c. 1970. (NC)

53. 1005 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame T-plan residence built c. 1900 with c. 1980 asbestos siding and enclosed porch. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with vertical board siding. (C)

54. 1011 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow constructed c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimney, shiplap siding, and 3/1 vertical light sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and added metal railing. (C)

55. 1015 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame asymmetrical plan, Italianate influenced residence built c. 1890. The house has a hipped roof with interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows with frame cornices, and eave brackets at the roofline. The house has a c. 1980 frame door, asbestos siding, a one story c. 1920 frame addition on the south facade, and a c. 1920 one story porch with tapered posts on the main facade. (C)

56. 1016 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame, three bay rectangular plan residence with a side entrance built c. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, 1/1 sash windows, interior brick chimneys, and added metal siding. The main entrance retains the original glass and frame panelled door with border glass lights and single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1950 porch with square columns. (C)

57. 1021 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney. The main entrance has a c. 1980 door and the exterior has metal siding. On the main (E) facade is the original porch with square posts and railing. (C)

58. 1029 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1890. The house has a hipped roof with interior brick chimneys, added asbestos siding and 1/1 sash windows with frame cornices. The house was altered c. 1920 with a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and exposed eave rafters. On the south facade is a two story projecting bay. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage with c. 1970 additions. (NC)

59. 1030 N. Clay Avenue: One story c. 1970 frame residence moved to this location in 1988. (NC)

60. 1033/35 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame c. 1945 duplex built in a rectangular plan. (NC) Also, at the rear is a c. 1945 frame garage (NC) and a c. 1945 frame one story outbuilding. (NC)

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61. 1034 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, three-bay Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles with an interior brick chimney and small shed roof dormer. The house displays weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows and the original single light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with square posts and railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with c. 1980 additions. (NC)

62. 1039 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three-bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof with composition shingles and exterior end brick chimney and interior brick chimney and brick and stucco foundation. The house has weatherboard siding, kneebrace brackets, exposed eave rafters, and multi-light sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a screened-in porch with brick piers and railing. At the roofline is a large gabled dormer with multi-light sash windows and brackets. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gable roof garage with original glass and frame double doors. (C)

63. 1040 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three-bay, rectangular plan Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has 1/1 sash windows, multi-light glass and frame door, added metal siding, and an interior brick chimney. The gabled roof has composition shingles. On the main (W) facade is a porch with square posts and a lattice railing. At the roofline is a gabled dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame garage with a shed roof addition. (C)

64. 1100 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence with a hipped composition shingle roof, built c. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, 1/1 sash windows, and shiplap siding. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1920 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. House retains the original single light glass and frame panelled door at the main entrance. The window in the main facade's projecting bay has border glass lights. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 shed roof frame garage. (C)

65. 1101 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, four-bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has weatherboard siding, exposed eave rafters, a gable roof with composition shingles, and interior brick chimney. Windows on the main facade are multi-light sash; c. 1980 doors have been added on the main facade. The main facade has a gable dormer at the roofline and a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a shed roof garage built c. 1925. (C)

66. 1108 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, two bay, asymmetrical design residence constructed c. 1890. The house has 1/1 sash windows, large milled eave brackets, and added asbestos siding. On the main (W) facade is a prominent bay window with a bracketed and dentilled cornice. At the south facade is a one story porch with milled posts and brackets and an added railing with square

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balusters. The roof is gable with composition shingles, gable dormers, and interior brick chimney. (C) At the rear is a one story gabled roof garage with weatherboard siding built c. 1920. (C)

67. 1109 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three-bay residence with a hipped composition shingle roof built c. 1900. The house has shiplap siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance retains the original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. The primary window in the gable of the main facade has border glass. The porch was added c. 1920 with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers. (C)

68. 1114 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three-bay, T-plan residence with a hipped roof built c. 1900. The house has 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation, and added asbestos siding. Main entrance has a c. 1920 glass and frame door and on the main facade is a porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

69. 1120 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame c. 1910 residence altered with vertical board siding, new doors and windows, and has had porch removed. (NC) One story frame garage c. 1960 at rear. (NC)

70. 1121 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, three-bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, added metal siding, and a hipped roof with interior brick chimneys and composition shingles. The main entrance door was replaced c. 1980, but the original 1/1 sash windows remain. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with original Tuscan columns. (C) At the rear is an altered frame c. 1930 garage. (NC)

71. 1124 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, three-bay gable front Bungalow built c. 1920. The roof has composition shingles and exposed eave rafters. There are interior brick chimneys, original multi-light sash windows, and added metal siding on the exterior. On the main (W) facade is a gabled roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story, frame gabled roof garage with vertical board siding. (C)

72. 1125 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence constructed c. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard and metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, and original double doors and single light frame and glass panels. The house has a pyramidal and gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. (C) At the sidewalk is ca. 1920 hollow core concrete block curbing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with vertical board siding. (C)

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73. 1130 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, three-bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding, 6/6 sash windows and double doors of multi-light frame and glass at the main entrance. The main facade also features a gabled roof porch with exposed eave rafters, knee brace brackets, square balustrade and tapered frame posts. (C) At the rear is a one story frame, gabled roof garage built c. 1925 with vertical board siding. (C)

74. 1133 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has added metal siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. On three sides of the house is a one story porch with milled posts, a spindled frieze, and square balusters. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with five-light sidelights, and a four-light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1980 frame and concrete block garage. (NC)

75. 1134 N. Clay Avenue: Two story, three bay, frame Foursquare design residence built c. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, multi-light sash windows, and original multi-light frame and glass door. Metal siding has been added to the exterior. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick and stucco piers. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1910 one story frame hipped roof garage. (C)

76. 1200 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a jerkinhead roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, exposed eave rafters, and a concrete block foundation. On the main (W) facade is a large rusticated stone chimney and over the main entrance is a jerkinhead frame canopy with knee brace brackets. The main entrance has the original glass and frame multi-light door. (C)

77. 1201 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame c. 1910 residence altered with vertical board siding and replacement windows. (NC) At the sidewalk is c. 1910 hollow core concrete block curbing (C).

78. 1206 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame T-Plan, three bay residence c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, hipped roof of composition shingles, 1/1 sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. In the gable field on the main (W) facade are wood shingles in butt and fish scale patterns. Also on the main facade is a c. 1920 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gabled roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

79. 1209 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame rectangular plan residence built c. 1910 in the Foursquare design. The house has weatherboard siding, a hipped roof

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of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and a concrete foundation. On the main (E) facade the original porch has been framed in. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light sidelights. (C) At the rear is a c. 1910 hipped roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C) Also there is a gable roof garage c. 1920 (C). At the sidewalk level is c. 1910 hollow core concrete block curbing (C).

80. 1213 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three-bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a concrete foundation, and the original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. The main (E) facade has a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1900 shed roof frame storage shed. (C)

81. 1214 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, gable front, two bay residence constructed c. 1900. The house has shiplap siding, 1/1 sash windows, a concrete and stucco foundation, interior brick chimney and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (W) facade is a porch with simple square posts. The main entrances have original single light glass and frame doors. (C) At the rear is a one story shed roof storage shed c. 1930. (C)

82. 1217 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped composition shingle roof built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, concrete foundation, interior and exterior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows and an original glass and frame single light door with a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a porch with added c. 1970 metal posts and concrete foundation. (C) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1920 garage (C)

83. 1218 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow constructed c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, exterior and interior brick chimneys, a concrete block foundation, added asbestos siding and 6/6 sash windows. Details include exposed eave rafters and knee brace brackets. On the main (w) facade is a gabled roof porch with added wrought iron posts. (C) At the rear is a c. 1980 metal shed. (NC)

84. 1223 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney, concrete foundation, weatherboard siding and 5/1 vertical light sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a shed roof dormer with exposed eave rafters and knee brace brackets. The porch has been screened but displays original concrete and stone piers and railing. (C)

85. 1227 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, an original multi-light glass and frame door and a gable roof with

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composition shingles and interior brick chimney. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on stone piers and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with exposed eave rafters and knee brace brackets. (C)

86. 1230 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame rectangular plan, three bay, Foursquare style residence constructed c. 1910. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimneys, added metal siding and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers. At the roofline is a prominent hipped dormer. The main entrance has the original glass and frame door with single light transom. (C)

87. 1231 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame c. 1945 or very altered early 20th century residence. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1925 one story stone veneer garage with a hipped roof and original double doors. (C)

88. 1300 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1890. The house has asbestos shingles, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation and hipped roof of composition shingles. Windows on the main (W) and south facades have border glass lights. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with border glass lights. The porch on the main facade was added c. 1940 and has square posts. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with a gable roof. (C)

89. 1301 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame residence built c. 1900 and significantly altered. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 hollow core concrete block garage with a gable roof. (C)

90. 1310 N. Clay Avenue: One story c. 1930 frame residence significantly altered. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 altered garage. (NC)

91. 1311 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, gable front residence built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys and a stone foundation. The main entrance retains a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. This door is flanked by a decorative border glass window. The main facade displays a one story c. 1920 frame porch with square posts and turned balusters. (C)

92. 1314 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame T-plan, two bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows and a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a porch with Tuscan

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columns and railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 frame garage with a gable roof. (C)

93. 1315 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation and gable roof of composition shingles. In the gable fields are eave brackets and milled vergeboard. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with milled posts, fan brackets and a spindled frieze. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

94. 1320 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story T-plan frame residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has interior brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows and a stone foundation. In the gable field are fish scale and square wooden shingles. The porch on the main (W) facade has been enclosed and original columns removed. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gable roof frame garage. (C)

95. 1321 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame residence built c. 1900 which has been significantly altered. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1980 garage (NC)

96. 1324 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame rectangular, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has an exterior brick chimney, gable roof of composition shingles, added metal siding, and knee brace eave brackets. Windows are original 8/1 vertical sash, but the main entrance has been altered with a c. 1970 door and sidelights. On the main (W) facade is a gabled roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

97. 1327 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame residence built c. 1980. (NC) At the rear is c. 1980 shed. (NC)

98. 1328 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On both the main (W) and north facades are one story porches with Tuscan columns and eave dentils. The main entrances have original single light glass and frame doors and single light transoms. In the gable fields are fish scale shingles. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame garage with a hipped roof. (C)

99. 1333 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, two bay asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, shiplap siding, hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 sash and the main entrance has a glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with square posts and

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balusters. In the gable field are fish scale shingles. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame garage. (NC)

100. 1336 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame T-plan residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows and weatherboard siding. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1915 frame garage with a hipped roof and original double doors. (C)

101. 1337 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, two bay, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1900. The house has 1/1 sash windows, a concrete and stucco foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) facade and south facade is a one story porch with tapered posts and c. 1980 lattice panels. The projecting bay of the main facade has fish scale shingles above and below a decorative multi-light window. The main entrance has the original glass and frame door with single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage. (C)

102. 1342 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and gable roof of composition shingles with both interior and exterior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers with a square spindled balustrade. (C)

103. 1345 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame c. 1900 T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles. The house has 1/1 sash windows, weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch added c. 1930 with brick piers and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

104. 1348 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame gable front rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation and original multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with added metal posts on original stone and concrete piers. (C)

105. 1350 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame asymmetrical plan, three bay residence constructed c. 1900. The house has a sheathing of square wooden shingles. On the north facade is a projecting cylindrical bay while on the south facade is a three-sided projecting bay. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles with interior brick chimneys and a concrete foundation.

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Other features include knee brace brackets and exposed eave rafters and on the main facade is a one story porch with tapered posts on hollow core concrete block piers. (C)

106. 1353 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has weatherboard siding, exposed eave rafters, purlins, 6/1 vertical sash windows and the original multi-light and frame entrance door. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof and interior brick chimneys. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 frame garage with a gable roof. (C)

107. 1400 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence constructed. c. 1900. House has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a single light frame and glass entrance door. The foundation is stone, and the gable roof has composition shingles. There is an interior brick chimney. On the main (W) facade is a one story c. 1940 porch on a concrete block foundation with simple square wooden posts and wrought iron railing. (C)

108. 1403 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation and 1/1 sash windows. Windows on the projecting bay of the main (E) facade have an upper sash of border glass lights and a decorative surround with bulls eye corner blocks. Other windows have similar surrounds. In the gable fields are diagonal siding and fish scale and saw tooth shingles. Also on the main facade is a c. 1940 porch with square posts. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light transom. (C)

109. 1408 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, rectangular plan residence constructed. c. 1945. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1945 one story frame hipped roof garage, altered. (NC)

110. 1409 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1900. The house has a gable roof, exterior brick chimney, asbestos siding, and a stone foundation. Windows are 1/1 or multi-light sash with decorative surrounds and bulls eye corner blocks. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame storage shed (C) and a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage. (C)

111. 1414 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, three-bay, T-plan residence constructed c. 1900. House has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, and original single light frame and glass door with raised panels. Over the entrance door is a stained glass single light transom. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main facade is a replacement c. 1925 Bungalow style porch with concrete stucco piers supporting tapered wooden posts and wooden balustrade. The main

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facade also features a projecting bay with three 1/1 sash windows. (C)

112. 1415 N. Clay Avenue: One story brick gable front, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has 4/1 vertical light sash windows, concrete foundation, jerkinhead roof with composition shingles, and both interior and exterior brick chimneys. The main entrance displays its original multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a porch with short wooden Tuscan columns on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 one story gable roof frame garage. (C)

113. 1420 N. Clay Avenue: One story brick, gable front, four-bay rectangular plan residence constructed c. 1935. House has concrete foundation, exterior brick chimney, 1/1 sash windows, and c. 1960 replacement entrance door. The gable roof has composition shingles. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with stone piers and a railing with square stone balusters. (C) At the rear is a one story brick gabled roof two bay garage, c. 1935. (C)

114. 1423 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay, T-plan residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles, built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a stone foundation. The main entrances have original glass and frame doors with single light transoms. In the gable fields are elliptical arched windows with border glass lights and decorative milled panels and fish scale shingles. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts and railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 frame gable roof garage. (C)

115. 1425 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, rectangular plan residence built c. 1910. The house has shiplap siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles and an interior brick chimney. At the eave is a sawtooth valance and the main entrance has a glass and frame door with single light transom. At the roofline of the main facade is a small gable dormer and the main facade also displays a porch with tapered frame posts. (C) At the rear is a one story frame hipped roof garage. (C)

116. 1426 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, gable front Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles and an interior brick chimney, asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, and multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. (C)

117. 1430 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped composition shingle roof built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. In the gable fields are sawtooth and fish scale shingles, eave vergeboard and drop pendants. The main entrance and window in the projecting bay are of c. 1980

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frame and multi-light design. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1920 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 frame gable roof garage. (C)

118. 1431 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1910. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles and an interior brick chimney. Windows are 1/1 sash and the main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. On the main facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers added c. 1925. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1930 gable roof frame garage. (C)

119. 1440 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has added asbestos shingles, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1920 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a one story frame gable roof garage built c. 1920. (C)

120. 1441 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, four bay, T-plan residence with a composition shingle roof built c. 1905. The house has asbestos shingles, 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and a hipped dormer window at the roofline. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms. The one story porch on the main facade retains eave dentils and Tuscan columns on added c. 1925 brick piers. (C) At the rear is a one story frame hipped roof garage. (C)

121. 1448 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame c. 1900 T-plan residence altered with c. 1950 stone veneer. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage and a c. 1920 frame storage shed with a gable roof. (C) (C)

122. 1449 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame and stucco four bay residence built c. 1935. House has stucco exterior, gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. Windows are 1/1 and multi-light sash and at the roofline are gabled dormers. (C) At the rear is a one story frame hipped roof garage. (C)

123. 1452 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, four bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles, built c. 1900. The house has added asbestos siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing of square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 gabled roof shed. (C)

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124. 1455 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1890. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a c. 1970 frame door at the entrance. On the main (E) facade is a porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters added c. 1920. At the roofline are eave brackets and a gabled dormer with an elliptical window. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage. (C)

125. 1461 N. Clay Avenue: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence with hipped roof of composition shingles built 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. The main facade has a porch with Tuscan columns. In the gable field is a triangular shaped window. There is a single story projecting bay on the north facade. (C) At the rear is a gable roof garage with original double doors. (C)

126. 1462 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles, built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) and south facades is a one story porch with Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

127. 1467 N. Clay Avenue: One story T-plan c. 1890 residence, altered with asbestos siding and permastone. (NC) In front of the house is a c. 1980 non-contributing fence. (NC)

128. 1468 N. Clay Avenue: One story T-plan frame, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1910. The house has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, added metal siding, and 1/1 sash windows. The house has eave brackets, and on the main (E) facade a porch with tapered frame posts. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage with original double doors. (C) An existing fence is non-contributing. (NC)

129. 1470 N. Clay Avenue: One and one half story frame five bay residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, 5/1 vertical light sash windows, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles and interior and exterior brick chimneys. The two main entrances have multi-light frame and glass doors. The main facade has a one story porch with tapered frame posts and at the roofline is a prominent shed roof dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof garage (C) and a c. 1920 frame, gabled roof shed. (C) An existing picket fence is non-contributing. (NC)

130. 1473 N. Clay Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan three bay residence built c. 1900. This house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of

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composition shingles with interior brick chimneys and a stone foundation. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light transom. On the first floor of the main facade is a large diamond shaped multi-light window. (C) At the rear are two c. 1910 frame outbuildings now used as storage and garage. (C) (C) The garage has a cross gable roof and wood shingles in the gable field. At the sidewalk is a non-contributing picket fence. (NC)

131. 1476 N. Clay Avenue: One story brick rectangular plan commercial building c. 1915. The building has a chamfered corner containing the original single light glass and frame door. Above the door is a single light transom. The storefront is composed of brick bulkheads faced with stucco, display windows with copper muntins and a nine-light transom with opaque glass. Above the storefront is an added c. 1960 metal awning. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice. Windows and doors on the north and south facades are arched with brick relief arching. Windows are 1/1 sash. The interior retains a pressed metal ceiling. (C)

132. 415 E. Division Street: Two story three bay frame rectangular plan residence built c. 1915. The house has asbestos siding, 6/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimney. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. A door on the west bay of the second story leads to a small balcony. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

133. 423 E. Division Street: One story brick, rectangular plan, three bay c. 1925 Bungalow. The house has a concrete foundation, multi-light sash windows, gable roof of composition shingles and interior and exterior brick chimneys. At the eaves are knee brace brackets and, in the gable fields, a stucco finish. On the main (S) facade is a gable roof porch with brick piers on a solid brick railing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 frame hipped roof garage. (C)

134. 515 E. Division Street: St. John's Episcopal Church. One and one half story stone church constructed in 1886. The building was constructed in a three bay, rectangular plan with a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (S) facade is a one story gable roof bay containing the entrance and vestibule. The entrance displays original double doors of frame and glass. In the gable fields are square wood shingles, cross and tie beam framing, and scalloped valance at the eave. In the gable field of the main facade is a stained glass wheel window. Windows on the east and west facades are tri-part stained glass and at the roofline are four gabled dormers with stained glass. At the rear is a two-story stone veneer addition c. 1958. There are c. 1900 rear additions, as well. (C)

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135. 525 E. Division Street: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1915. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, concrete foundation, and interior brick chimneys. Windows on the first story are tri-part 16/1 sash with five-light flanking windows. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers, and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light door with three-light transom. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with exposed eaves and a multi-light fixed sash window. (C)

136. 531 E. Division Street: One and one half story frame rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has asbestos siding, stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns on stone piers. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light sidelight. On the east facade is a prominent shed roof dormer. (C)

137. 616 E. Division Street: One story frame c. 1900 residence altered with metal siding and a replacement porch. (NC)

138. 617 E. Division Street: One story frame and stucco, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, exposed eave rafters, interior brick chimney, and 6/1 vertical sash windows. On the main (S) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on stucco and brick piers, and a railing with square balusters. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. (C)

139. 618 E. Division Street: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, asbestos siding, a gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. On the main (N) facade is a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame piers. Windows are 1/1 and multi-light sash. (C) At the rear is a c. 1950 one story metal shed. (NC)

140. 619 E. Division Street: One story frame and stucco c. 1925 commercial building altered with framed in storefront. (NC)

141. 622 E. Division Street: One story frame, gable front, asymmetrical residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimney, and 8/1 sash windows. On the main (N) facade is a c. 1925 porch with hollow core concrete block piers. Also on this facade is an open porte-cochere with concrete block piers. The main entrance has the original single light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear are c. 1940 one and two story guest houses. (NC) (NC)

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142. 714 E. Division Street: One story frame, three bay, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and hollow core concrete block foundation. On the main (N) and west facades is a porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. (C) Adjacent is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage with shiplap siding and original double doors. (C)

143. 1500 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story, five-bay, brick veneer Colonial revival plan residence built c. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of clay tiles, brick foundation, and one exterior end brick chimney. On the main (W) facade, the first story windows are tripart 3/1 vertical sash topped by brick soldiering with stone keystone. On the second story are two double and one single 3/1 vertical light sash windows. The entrance door is six panel wood, flanked by leaded glass sidelights and topped with brick soldiering and stone keystone. Over the entranceway is a one story portico supported by fluted wooden columns and clay tile roof. A one story porch with clay tile roof and brick columns extends from the north facade; the south facade has a clay tile roofed wing with tripart 4/4 sash windows. (C)

144. 1505 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two and one half story frame, three bay, Neo-Classical residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, stone foundation, and hipped roof of composition shingles. Projecting from the roof on the main (E) facade is a pedimented gable roof dormer with an arched sash window flanked by single light fixed sash windows. Other windows are large 1/1 sash. Interior brick chimneys. The entrance features a leaded single light transom and sidelights and wooden door with raised panels. On the main facade is a one story full width frame porch supported by Ionic columns joined by a railing and heavy turned balusters. On the porch roof is a turned balustrade. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame one story garage with gable roof and weatherboard siding. (C)

145. 1511 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, three bay, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1890. The house has shiplap siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a stone foundation. The hipped roof has composition shingles with single scrolled brackets under the wide overhanging eaves. The simple entranceway has a frame and glass door and single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a one story wraparound porch supported by tapered square wooden columns, joined by a plain railing and square balusters. Interior brick chimneys. A single pedimented dormer with one divided light projects from the roof on the upper main facade. There is a two story projecting bay on the south facade. (C)

146. 1516 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story brick, rectangular plan, three bay Colonial Revival influenced residence built c. 1935. The house has a concrete foundation, exterior brick chimney, gable roof of composition shingles and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and

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single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a one story gable roof porch with square tapered posts. (C) At the rear is a one story shed roof c. 1935 garage. (C)

147. 1517 N. Jefferson Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay, asymmetrical, Queen Anne residence built c. 1890. The house has asbestos tile siding, a stone foundation, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame panelled door. In the gable field on the main facade is a 1/1 border glass window, sunburst panels, and wooden fish scale shingles. At the roofline of the main facade is a prominent square tower with a concave Mansard roof and eave brackets. Also on the main (E) facade is a c. 1925 one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) In front of the house at the street is a stone hitching post. (C) At the rear is a one story concrete block gable roof c. 1950 garage. (NC)

148. 1520 N. Jefferson Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, and stone foundation. The combination hipped/gable roof has composition shingles. The entrance door is original single light frame and glass with single light transom. A pedimented gable roof dormer with a small 1/1 sash window extends from the roof above the entranceway. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch supported by wrought iron posts. The house has interior brick chimneys. (C) At the rear is a one story frame hipped roof garage with weatherboard siding. (C)

149. 1523 N. Jefferson Avenue, C.F. Fuller House: Two story brick veneer, three bay, rectangular plan residence built in 1930. The house has a concrete foundation, hipped roof of clay tile shingles, exterior brick chimney, and 4/4 and multi-light sash windows. On the central bays of both stories are multi-light glass and frame doors with the main entrance having single light transoms. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Doric columns and an added c. 1940 wrought iron balustrade. On the south facade is a one story wing with iron balustrade. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 one story brick hipped roof garage with clay tile shingle roof. (C)

150. 1529 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, five bay, asymmetrical plan, Italianate influenced residence built c. 1885. The house has asbestos shingle siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, a hipped roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrances have four and six-panelled doors with one door displaying a single light transom. At the eaves are ornate brackets. On the main (E) facade is the original porch with square chamfered columns, a railing with square balusters, brackets, and milled cut-out panels. On the north and south facades are one story bay windows. At the roofline is a jerkinhead roof dormer with 1/1 arched windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

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151. 1530 N. Jefferson Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1925. The house has a concrete foundation, 1/1 sash windows, exterior stone chimney, gable roof of composition shingles and asbestos shingle siding. The main entrance is slightly recessed with a multi-light glass and frame door. At the roofline are gable dormers with vertical light casement windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gable roof frame garage. (C)

152. 1536 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos paper siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns. The south bay of the porch has been enclosed. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 jerkinhead roof garage. (C)

153. 1539 N. Jefferson Avenue: One story brick, five bay rectangular plan residence built c. 1945. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1945 gable roof garage. (NC)

154. 1600 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, four bay residence built with a hipped roof of composition shingles c. 1900. The house has interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and asbestos siding. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and an added railing with diagonal framing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 one story, gable roof frame garage. (C)

155. 1605 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, five bay residence built c. 1930. The house has metal siding, 6/6 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and concrete foundation. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. At the roofline are gable dormers with 6/6 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with square posts. (C) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1970 garage. (NC)

156. 1611 N. Jefferson Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay, rectangular plan Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimney, concrete foundation and c. 1950 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on concrete piers. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gable roof garage. (C) At the street is a stone carriage block inscribed "J. Connors", associated with earlier house on site.(C)

157. 1612 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story, frame rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1925. The house has metal siding, exterior brick chimney, concrete foundation, 8/8 sash windows, and a gable roof of composition shingles.

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The main entrance has a frame panelled door with four-light sidelight. Over the entrance is a frame gable roof canopy supported by large brackets. At the south facade is a one story wing. (C) Adjacent to the house is a c. 1970 frame, gable roof garage. (NC)

158. 1617 N. Jefferson Avenue: One story brick c. 1970 apartment building. (NC)

159. 1623 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1890. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) facade is a two story projecting bay with a stained glass window on the first floor. Also on the main facade is a one story porch with paired Tuscan columns on stone piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a glass and frame panelled door. Beneath the second story eaves are vergeboard panels. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 shed roof frame garage (C)

160. 1631 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1920. The house has a gable roof, interior end brick chimney, 8/8 sash windows, concrete foundation, and asbestos shingle siding. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with a multi-light transom. On the main (E) facade is a c. 1985 one-story porch with square columns, a railing with square balusters, and roof balustrade. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

161. 1639 N. Jefferson Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built in 1916. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, and concrete foundation. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with milled balusters. At the roofline is a hipped roof dormer with 1/1 sash windows. On both the south and north facades are two story projecting bays. (C)

162. 320 E. Locust Street: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1935. The house has weatherboard siding, 6/6 sash windows, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, and exterior stone chimney. The main entrance has a glass and frame multi-light door. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof frame garage built c. 1935. (C)

163. 321 E. Locust Street: One story frame, four bay, T-plan residence built c. 1935. The house has metal siding, 6/6 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimney and concrete foundation. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. On the west facade is a one story attached garage. (C)

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164. 413 E. Locust Street: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, weatherboard siding, exterior brick chimney, concrete foundation and 6/6 sash windows. The main entrance has a glass and frame door and five-light transom. On the main facade is a shed roof one story porch with square posts and on the west facade is a one story attached garage with original double doors. (C)

165. 417 E. Locust Street: One story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, 9/9 sash windows, and a stone foundation. On the main (S) facade is a large 30 light fixed sash window and recessed vestibule leading to two doors. Those doors are of multi-light glass and frame design. (C) At the rear is a one story board and batten gable roof c. 1920 garage. (C)

166. 418 E. Locust Street: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1900. The house has composition shingle siding, stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and one interior brick chimney. The combination hip/gable roof has composition shingles. Over the original single light frame and glass entrance door is a two light transom. On the main (N) facade is a one story porch supported by tapered square wooden columns with railing and square balusters. (C)

167. 420 E. Locust Street: One and one half story, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900 with a hipped roof of composition shingles. The house has asbestos siding, interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (N) facade is a porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a gable dormer. (C)

168. 424 E. Locust Street: Two story frame, T-plan, three bay c. 1910 residence. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, and a stone foundation. The main entrance has a c. 1970 frame door. On the main (N) facade is a one story porch with a railing and square balusters. (C)

169. 425 E. Locust Street: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, 4/1 sash windows, stone foundation and interior brick chimney. The entrance door is original frame and glass. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with turned posts, spindled frieze, and railing with turned balusters. The house has a combination hip/gable roof with composition shingles. (C)

170. 430 E. Locust Street: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence of Colonial Revival design built c. 1935. The house has unusual

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staggered butt wooden shingle exterior, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimneys, and 6/6 sash windows. The entrance surround has a broken pediment and urn and fluted Doric pilasters. The door is of glass and frame with an arched panel. On the west facade is a one story screened in porch with square columns. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 one story frame garage. (NC)

171. 517 E. Locust Street: Two story frame, two bay, rectangular plan, Foursquare residence built c. 1905. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, 1/1 sash windows, asbestos shingle siding, and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door and single light transom. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and eave dentils. At the roofline is a hipped dormer and eave brackets. (C) Adjacent to the house is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

172. 527 E. Locust Street: One story brick, rectangular plan, three bay, Bungalow built c. 1930. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, exterior and interior brick chimneys, a concrete foundation and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (S) facade is a porch with brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. (C)

173. 529 E. Locust Street: One story brick, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1930. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, exterior and interior brick chimneys, a concrete foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (S) facade is a porch with brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 gable roof frame garage with a stucco exterior. (C) This building straddles the lot with 527 E. Locust Street.

174. 612 E. Locust Street: One story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1920 in gable front plan. The house has asbestos siding, a concrete foundation, 8/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles and exterior stone chimney. On the main (N) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame columns on brick piers. (C) Adjacent to the house are two c. 1920 altered gable roof garages. (NC) (NC)

175. 620 E. Locust Street: One story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles and concrete foundation. Windows on the main facade are added fixed sash multi-light design. The main entrance has a c. 1930 multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (N) facade is a porch with square posts and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof garage with original double doors. (C)

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176. 514 E. Lynn Street: Two story frame, three bay, rectangular gable front residence built c. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding, 6/1 vertical light sash windows, concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of composition shingles. The gable field of the main facade has pseudo half-timbering with applied pebbledash. On the main (N) facade is a frame one story pedimented portico with exposed eave rafters, decorative brackets, and applied pebbledash. The portico columns and balusters are plain and square. (C)

177. 518 E. Lynn Street: Two story frame, two bay, rectangular Foursquare residence built c. 1910. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and hipped roof of composition shingles. Projecting from the roof on the main facade is a large hipped roof dormer with one window. Also on the main (N) facade is a one story porch supported by square tapered columns on brick piers, joined by a new balustrade. The entrance door is a c. 1950 frame and glass replacement. (C)

178. 520 E. Lynn Street: One story frame, three bay, rectangular plan gable front residence built c. 1915. This Bungalow-influenced house has weatherboard siding, 4/1 vertical light sash windows, concrete foundation, interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main facade is a gabled roof full-width one story porch with tapered square wooden columns connected by square wooden balusters and railing. The simple entranceway retains the original frame and glass door. (C)

179. 616 E. Lynn Street: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1925. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, concrete block foundation, a gable roof of composition shingles and an interior brick chimney. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer. On the east and west facades are one story c. 1940 shed roof additions. (C)

180. 619 E. Lynn Street: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, knee brace brackets, a gable roof of composition shingles, an interior brick chimney, and concrete foundation. On the main (S) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with 6-light casement windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame, hipped roof garage. (C)

181. 625 E. Lynn Street: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900 with a hipped roof of composition shingles. The house has 1/1 sash windows, asbestos siding, interior brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. On the main (S) facade is a porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door added c. 1925 and a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 one story hipped roof brick veneer garage with original double doors. (C)

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182. 714 E. Lynn Street: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (N) facade is a one story porch with c. 1960 frame posts. (C)

183. 715 E. Lynn Street: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding with a small area of permastone, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and a concrete foundation. On the main (S) facade is a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts. Main entrances have original single light glass and frame doors and single light transoms. At the roofline is a prominent gable dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 shed roof frame garage. (C)

184. 720 E. Lynn Street: One story frame, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow. The house has weatherboard siding, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, 5/1 vertical sash windows and a multi-light frame and glass door. On the main (N) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. Beneath the eaves are purlins and exposed eave rafters. (C)

185. 721 E. Lynn Street: One and one half story c. 1930 Bungalow significantly altered. (NC)

186. 815 E. Lynn Street: C. 1945 one story frame residence. (NC)

187. 320 E. Pacific Street: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built ca. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, interior brick chimneys, one-over-one sash windows, and a concrete foundation. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors and single light transoms. On the main (N) facade is a porch with milled posts. (C) Adjacent is a one-story, ca. 1920 frame, gable roof garage. (C)

188. 516 E. Pacific Street: One story frame, T-plan c. 1910 three bay residence. The house has had its original roof removed and now has a flat roof of composition shingles. The house has 1/1 sash windows, concrete block foundation, and weatherboard siding. On the main (N) facade is a porch with square posts and railing with square balusters. (C) Adjacent is a c. 1920 frame, gable roof garage. (C)

189. 518 E. Pacific Street: One story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, 1/1 sash windows and a concrete foundation. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms. On the main (N) facade is a porch with c. 1940 square posts. (C)

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190. 522 E. Pacific Street: One story frame, three bay, T-plan residence built c. 1920. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows with projecting cornices, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and a gable roof of composition shingles. The main entrance has a simple frame and glass door with projecting cornice and single light transom. On the main (N) facade is a one story porch supported by tapered square wooden posts on stone piers. (C)

191. 524 E. Pacific Street: One story frame, two bay, asymmetrical plan residence built c. 1920. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a hipped roof of composition shingles. On the main (N) facade is a one story porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns, square balusters and railing. (C)

192. 1108 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, three bay, rectangular plan residence built c. 1930. The house has weatherboard siding, 6/1 sash windows, a concrete block foundation, and gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimney. On the north facade is the original garage bay with a sliding overhead door. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof porch with Tuscan columns. (C)

193. 1116 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame and stucco, three bay residence built in a rectangular plan c. 1920. The house has a concrete foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and a single light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with a stone and concrete pier. At the roofline are shed roof dormers with 1/1 sash windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame and concrete block garage. (NC)

194. 1126 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, four bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1890. The house has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and asbestos siding. In the projecting bay of the main (W) facade is a large window with border glass lights in the upper sash. The gable dormer at the roofline contains an elliptical window with border glass lights. In the gable fields are sawtooth shingles, eave vergeboard and brackets. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with milled posts, brackets and a spindled frieze. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with a gable roof. (C)

195. 1134 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has a gable roof, exterior end brick chimney, a concrete foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and added metal siding. The main entrance has an original glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame and stucco posts and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof garage, altered. (NC)

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196. 1200 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, two bay, rectangular plan Foursquare residence c. 1910. The house has wood shingled siding on the first story and weatherboard siding on the second story. The house has a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and wide roof eaves with exposed rafters. On the main (W) facade is a small recessed porch with a square post on a frame shingled pier. At the roofline is a small dormer, single light attic window. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame shed. (NC)

197. 1208 N. Summit Avenue: C. 1980 one story frame residence. (NC)

198. 1214 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan Foursquare design of three bays built c. 1910. The house has added metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, a hipped roof of composition shingles and an interior brick chimney. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and an added c. 1970 frame balustrade, staircase and door on the second story. At the roofline is a hipped roof dormer. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a flanking diamond light window. (C) At the rear is a c. 1910 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

199. 1220 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame residence c. 1980. (NC)

200. 1224 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, gable front three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has shiplap siding, a concrete foundation, exterior and interior brick chimneys, and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and railing with square balusters. At the eaves are knee brace brackets and exposed eave rafters. (C) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1925 gable roof garage. (C)

201. 1226 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, two bay residence built c. 1890. The house has a gable roof with composition shingles, interior brick chimney, shiplap siding, and stone foundation. In the gable fields are fish scale shingles and at the eaves are decorative brackets. Windows are 1/1 sash with the first story window on the projecting bay displaying border glass upper sash. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (W) and south facades is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame, gable roof garage. (C)

202. 1230 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan residence built c. 1900, but remodelled with a new porch, windows, and siding. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with a hipped roof. (C)

203. 1302 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1905. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, a

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hipped roof of composition shingles, 1/1 sash windows and an interior brick chimney. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C)

204. 1310 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1915. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, and exterior brick chimney. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with paired square columns on concrete piers. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer with exposed rafters and multi-light casement windows. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door, four-light sidelights and three-light transom. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1915 hipped roof garage. (C)

205. 1314 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, three bay residence built in a rectangular plan c. 1890. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and a stone foundation. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with added metal posts. (C)

206. 1320 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door and single light transom. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a single light attic window. (C) At the rear is a one story frame gable roof garage built c. 1920. (C)

207. 1321 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame gable front asymmetrical plan c. 1900 significantly altered. (NC)

208. 1324 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and gable roof with interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with wrought iron columns and railings. In the gable field are fish scale shingles. The main entrance has an original glass and frame single light door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame garage. (MC)

209. 1327 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame rectangular plan residence c. 1950. (NC)

210. 1330 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, c. 1910 residence altered with a new porch and siding. (NC)

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211. 1332 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles, built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with milled balusters. In the gable field are square wooden shingles. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C)

212. 1333 N. Summit Avenue: Two story brick, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence, built c. 1900. The house has a brick foundation, 1/1 sash windows set with segmental arches, a hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. At the eaves are eave brackets and dentils and at the roofline are hipped roof dormers with 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (E) and south facades is a one story porch with Tuscan columns on c. 1930 added brick piers. This porch has eave dentils and a small gable with floral plaster decoration. (C) Along with sidewalk is a rusticated stone curb. (C) At the rear is a c. 1950 one story brick garage. (NC)

213. 1338 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1915. The house has asbestos shingles, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, and gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. At the roofline are three prominent hipped roof dormers. On the west facade is a one story gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers added c. 1930. The main entrance was altered with a c. 1980 door with the original single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 gable roof frame garage. (C)

214. 1341 N. Summit Avenue: One story stone veneer c. 1945 residence. (NC)

215. 1342 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1915. The house has metal siding, 1/1 and multi-light sash windows, wide eaves, a hipped roof of composition shingles, an interior brick chimney, and hollow core concrete block foundation. There is a prominent hipped roof dormer on the main facade and single light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers. (C)

216. 1343 N. Summit Avenue: One story brick c. 1945 residence. (NC) At the rear is a one story c. 1945 frame garage. (NC)

217. 1347 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, gable front, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimneys. Doors are original single light glass and frame with single light

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transoms. The main (E) facade displays a double gable front with wide eaves with knee brace brackets and exposed rafters. On the main and north facades is a one story porch with Tuscan columns. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof, c. 1930 frame garage. (C)

218. 1348 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1905. The house has an unusual hipped and gable roof and is built in a modified T-plan. It has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and single light glass and frame doors. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and on the second story is a small porch with tapered frame columns and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline on the south facade is a shed dormer with square shingles. A projecting bay on the south facade first story has diagonal siding and knee brace brackets. (C)

219. 1351 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 and 2/2 sash windows, and a hipped roof of composition shingles. On the main (E) and south facades is a one story porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. At the porch eave are dentils and the main entrance has single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a one story stone veneer garage with a hipped roof built c. 1920. (C)

220. 1352 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, a concrete foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 sash except the window on the main facade which is a 12/12 replacement. The porch has been enclosed and a modern door added. (C)

221. 1400 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay Dutch Colonial design residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding on the first story and composition shingles on the second story. On the second story are projecting gambrel roof dormers on the north and south facades. The gambrel roof has composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. The house has 1/1 sash windows, a hollow core concrete block foundation, a drop pendant and arched millwork in the gable field, and original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. The main (W) facade has a small recessed porch with a single square post. (C) At the rear is a c. 1910 hipped roof frame garage with original double doors. (C)

222. 1403 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped pyramidal roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows and asbestos siding.

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On the main (E) facade is a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. The main entrance is a c. 1925 multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 stone veneer garage now altered into a residence. (NC)

223. 1408 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1915. The house has metal siding, 1/1 sash windows, a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, exposed eave rafters and knee brace brackets. On the main (W) facade is a porch with wrought iron posts on brick piers. (C) At the rear is a one story c. 1970 concrete block garage. (NC)

224. 1409 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, weatherboard siding, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 gable roof frame garage. (C)

225. 1414 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns, railing with milled balusters and eave dentils. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with diamond light casement windows. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage built c. 1970. (NC)

226. 1417 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos siding, concrete foundation, 1/1 sash windows, a gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) and south facades is a one story porch with Tuscan columns, a railing with square balusters and eave dentils. (C)

227. 1420 N. Summit Avenue: Two and one half story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys and a stone foundation. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with original Tuscan columns, railing with milled balusters and eave dentils. Eave dentils are also located just below the roofline. Windows are 1/1 sash with slight frame cornices. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with a single light transom. Projecting bays are located on both the north and south facades. At the roofline are gable dormers with 1/1 arched windows and Doric pilasters. (C)

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228. 1423 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan three bay residence built with a hipped roof of composition shingles c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete block piers. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with a small single light transom. On the projecting bay the first story window has an elaborate surround of fluted moldings, pedimented bulls eye corner blocks, and rectangular panels of diagonal and vertical siding. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 one story frame gable roof garage. (C)

229. 1428 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a c. 1925 porch with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete piers. The main entrance displays an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. In the projecting bay on the main facade is a window with border glass in the upper sash. The gable field features a single light attic window and cutout panels. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with a 1/1 sash windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

230. 1433 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story brick veneer, gable front, asymmetrical plan, two bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, exterior and interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with brick piers on a solid brick railing. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door, multi-light sidelights and single light transom and corner lights. On the north and south facades are gable dormers with a stucco exterior. Windows are 1/1 sash (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 one story gable roof brick veneer garage. (C)

231. 1434 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1915. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior and exterior brick chimneys, a concrete and stucco foundation and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a prominent shed roof dormer with 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1915 gable roof garage. (C)

232. 1441 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, c. 1945 residence. (NC)

233. 1442 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone and stucco foundation, interior brick chimneys and 1/1 sash

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windows. On the main (W) facade is a porch with tapered frame posts and a railing with square balusters. At the rear of the north facade is a one story frame addition. (C) At the rear is a one and one half story stone veneer and frame garage built c. 1930. (C)

234. 1447 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 6/6 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a glass and frame door. There is a single story projecting bay on the south facade. (C)
At the rear is a one story hipped roof, c. 1930 garage. (C)

235. 1448 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame T-plan three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone and stucco foundation and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns, a railing with square balusters and eave dentils. The main entrances have single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage with added siding and door. (NC)

236. 1452 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame c. 1900 residence significantly altered with stone and metal siding and added porch. (NC) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1950 garage. (NC)

237. 1453 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. The large window on the first story is framed with single light sidelights. The hipped roof has composition shingles with scrolled brackets under the wide overhanging eaves. The entranceway has a frame and glass door with a large single light, fluted molding, and a single light transom. On the main facade is a c. 1950 replacement one story porch supported by Doric columns with square balusters and railing. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage with weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof, c. 1920. (C)

238. 1460 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, four bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with original Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance displays a single light glass and frame door. In the projecting gable is a window with an upper sash of small lights. At the roofline is a gable dormer with an arched 1/1 sash

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window. On the south and north facades are hipped dormers with wood shingle exteriors. (C) At the rear is a one story frame gable roof garage c. 1930. (C)

239. 1461 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, two bay, asymmetrical plan residence constructed c. 1920. The house has asbestos siding, stone and concrete block foundation, interior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. The combination gambrel/jerkinhead roof has composition shingles. At the eaves are exposed eave rafters and knee brace brackets. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch supported by square tapered wooden columns on brick piers, with square wooden balusters and railing. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage with weatherboard siding, pyramidal roof of composition shingles with exposed eave rafters, c. 1920. (C)

240. 1464 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has asbestos siding, a stone and stucco foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with both original chamfered columns and c. 1960 posts. The porch has been enclosed with screening. At the roofline of the main facade is a gable dormer with an arched 1/1 sash window and vergeboard decoration. (C) At the rear is an altered c. 1930 frame garage. (NC)

241. 1467 N. Summit Avenue: One and one half story frame gable front rectangular plan, three bay residence constructed c. 1900. The house has asbestos shingle and vertical board siding on the main facade; vinyl siding on the other facades. The gable roof has composition shingles; the foundation is stone. Interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 sash, and the entrance features the original frame and glass door with large single light and horizontal raised panels. Above the doorway is a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch supported by square tapered wooden columns with square wooden balusters and railing. The porch cornice is denticulated. (C) At the rear is a small one story frame rectangular plan four bay residence built c. 1900. It has composition shingle siding, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, 1/1 sash windows and simple frame and glass entrance door. This structure may have been used as servants' quarters. (C)

242. 1470 N. Summit Avenue: Two story frame residence built c. 1915, but significantly altered with removed porches and added siding. (NC) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1920 gable roof garage. (C)

243. 1473 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan three bay residence constructed c. 1910. The house has aluminum siding, 1/1 sash windows, and replacement frame and glass entrance door with multi lights and horizontal raised panels. The combination hip and gable roof has composition shingles. The foundation is stone. Interior concrete and brick chimney. On the main (E) facade

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is a one story porch supported by tapered square wooden columns with square balusters and railing. (C) At the rear is an altered one story frame gable roof garage, c. 1920. (NC)

244. 1474 N. Summit Avenue: One story frame residence built c. 1945. (NC)

245. 1303 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, weatherboard siding, and 2/2 sash windows with small frame cornices. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with the original spindled frieze and c. 1920 tapered frame posts on stone piers. There is a similar porch on the south facade. The main entrance contains a c. 1985 reproduction door. (C) Adjacent to the house is a c. 1920 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

246. 1315 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding on the main (E) facade and asbestos siding on the other facades, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and stone foundation. The main entrances have original single light glass and frame doors. On the second story are replacement c. 1980 4/4 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with c. 1960 wrought iron posts. (C)

247. 1318 N. Washington Avenue: Two story brick c. 1970 fraternity house associated with Drury College. (NC)

248. 1319 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1890. The house has metal siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows and a stone foundation. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with original chamfered columns and milled brackets and railing with milled panels. In the projecting bay on the main facade are c. 1950 multi-light windows. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door. In the gable field is an elliptical attic window and cross and tie beam framing. (C) At the rear is a two story gable roof c. 1890 stable with board and batten siding. This building has original double doors and 1/1 sash windows. (C) At the street are two stone hitching posts carved to resemble tree stumps and a stone carriage step. (C) (C) (C)

249. 1324 N. Washington Avenue: Two and one half story frame, asymmetrical design, Queen Anne residence of four bays built in 1895. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. The house features a prominent three story tower with a conical roof and original wood and fish scale shingle sheathing. In the gable field are fish scale shingles and a decorative floral plaster panel. On the main (W) facade is a one story c. 1920 porch with paired Ionic columns

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resting on brick piers with a railing of square spindles. There is a metal awning over the porch. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage. (C)

250. 1329 N. Washington Avenue: Two story residence built c. 1900. This building was altered c. 1950 when stone veneer was added over the original frame. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1910 two story frame garage with weatherboard siding and 6/6 sash windows. The original garage doors have been replaced. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame garage and a c. 1920 gable roof frame storage shed. (C) (C)

251. 1332 N. Washington Avenue: Two story, brick veneer, three bay rectangular plan residence built c. 1915. The house has a hipped roof of clay tile shingles, interior brick chimneys, concrete foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Ionic columns on brick piers and a railing with turned balusters. A central pediment extends from the porch roof with eave dentils and wood shingles. At the roofline are eave dentils and a hipped dormer with a multi-light attic window. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door and multi-light sidelights. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 one story hipped roof garage with stone veneer. (C)

252. 1337 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and iron ridge cresting at the roofline. The main entrance has original single light glass and frame double leaf doors with a two-light transom. Windows are 2/2 sash with small cornices and cut out frame decoration. On the north and south facades are one story bay windows. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with eave dentils and added wrought iron columns. (C)

253. 1338 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, two bay residence built c. 1905. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Ionic columns resting on hollow core concrete block piers and a railing with turned balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom and multi-light sidelights. On the second story are two casement windows of diamond light design. A similar window flanks the main entrance. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with single light casement windows. (C)

254. 1345 N. Washington Avenue: Two and one half story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has asbestos siding, 1/1 sash windows, a stone foundation, a gable roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimneys. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with Ionic columns

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on hollow core concrete piers and a railing with turned balusters. At the porch eaves are modillion blocks and dentils. The main entrances have glass and frame doors and single light transoms. The window on the projecting bay of the main facade has a multi-light design. (C) At the rear is a c. 1970 frame shed. (NC)

255. 1346 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay, Neoclassical style residence built c. 1905. The house has a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, metal siding, and 1/1 sash windows. At the eaves are large brackets. On the main (W) facade is a two story full height portico with four Ionic columns. The columns rest on bases of hollow core concrete blocks. A railing with square balusters is located on both floors. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a fluted surround. At the roofline are hipped dormers on the north and south facades. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof frame garage c. 1925. (C)

256. 1348 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. Beneath the roof eaves are large brackets. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with turned balusters. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. (C)

257. 1349 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, gable front, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1910. The house has aluminum siding, 1/1 sash windows on the first story, and diamond light sash windows on the upper story. The house also has a stone foundation, a gable roof of composition shingles, and a large interior brick chimney. The simple entranceway has a frame and glass door. On the main (E) facade is a wraparound porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns joined by square balusters and railing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame double garage. (C)

258. 1350 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with an added stained glass panel. Over the door is a single light transom. At the roofline are hipped dormers with louvered attic windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 one story frame gable roof garage. (C)

259. 1406 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, 1/1 sash windows, and a stone and brick foundation. The gable fields display fish scale shingles and attached milled

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panels. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door and single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on stone piers added c. 1920. On the south facade is a one story bay window. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof frame stable with original double doors and eave vergeboard. (C)

260. 1409 N. Washington Avenue: Mary S. Boyd School, a three story concrete and brick rectangular plan, three bay school built in 1911. The building has a first story of concrete while the second and third stories are of brick veneer. The building has a flat roof and c. 1987 replacement 1/1 sash windows with concrete sills and soldier course lintels. The main entrance has the original glass and frame double leaf doors with an architrave surround and cartouche over the entrance inscribed "1911". The central bay has Ionic concrete pilasters flanked by metal decorative grilles. At the roofline is a concrete cornice. At the north facade is a one story c. 1988 addition. (C)

261. 1412 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay, Dutch Colonial design residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding on the first story and added asbestos and wood shingles on the second story. On the second story of the north and south facades are gambrel roof dormers. The house has a wood shingled gambrel roof with interior brick chimneys, concrete foundation and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door. The recessed porch has c. 1940 square posts. (C) At the rear is a one story frame, c. 1910 gable roof frame garage. (C)

262. 1416 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story brick veneer and stucco, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof with an interior brick chimney and composition shingles, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one story full-width porch with tapered brick piers and a cut stone railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door and multi-light sidelights. At the roofline is a gable dormer with a stucco finish and single light casement windows. (C) At the rear is a one story frame garage built c. 1970. (NC)

263. 1424 N. Washington Avenue: One story frame T-plan three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1905. The house has shiplap siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and interior brick chimneys. In the gable fields are wood shingles. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with tapered posts and a railing with square balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

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264. 1430 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1900. The house has a stone foundation, metal siding, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. In the gable field of the main (W) facade are panels of fan or sunburst designs and a single light attic window. This facade has a one story porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a one and one half story frame gable roof garage built c. 1920. (C)

265. 1434 N. Washington Avenue: One story frame rectangular plan three bay Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a concrete foundation, weatherboard siding, exterior brick chimney, and hipped roof of composition shingles. Windows are multi-light sash and the main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a gabled porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers and a railing with square balusters. In the gable field is stucco and half-timbering. (C) At the rear is a one story hipped roof garage built c. 1920. (C)

266. 1435 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1895. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. Windows are 1/1 sash with bracketed cornices and a scalloped valance. On the main (E) and north facades is a one story porch added c. 1920 with tapered frame posts on hollow core concrete piers and a railing with square spindles. The main entrance has a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof shed. (C) At the street is a stone carriage block. (C)

267. 1438 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story frame, rectangular plan, two bay, Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney and 6/1 sash windows. At the eaves are knee brace brackets. On the main (W) facade is an inset porch with a stone pier. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 gable roof frame garage. (C)

268. 1444 N. Washington Avenue: One story, T-plan, three bay frame residence built with a hipped roof of composition shingles c. 1900. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has a c. 1920 multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with square posts. (C) At the rear is a one story gable roof frame garage. (C)

269. 1445 N. Washington Avenue: Two story brick veneer, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1915. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior end brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows.

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Windows have stone sills and soldier course lintels. On the main (E) and north facades is a one story porch with Ionic columns and a railing with turned balusters. At the roofline is a gable dormer with 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has frame and glass double doors with three-light sidelights. (C)

270. 1450 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay Foursquare design residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, 1/1 sash windows, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and a stone foundation. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with square posts on hollow core concrete block piers. On the south facade is a projecting two story bay. (C)

271. 1451 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, three bay residence built c. 1895. The house has weatherboard siding, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, stone foundation, and 1/1 sash windows. At the roofline are large eave brackets. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with square posts and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a glass and frame door with border lights and a single light transom. On the north and south facades are two story projecting bays. (C)

272. 1454 N. Washington Avenue: One and one-half story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built ca. 1900. The house has asbestos shingle siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and one-over-one sash windows. On the main (W) facade is a one-story porch with square columns and a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a hipped dormer. The main entrance has a glass and frame door and single light transom. (C) At the rear is a one story, frame ca. 1940 garage. (NC)

273. 1460 N. Washington Avenue: One story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped roof of composition shingles built c. 1905. The house has asbestos shingles, a stone foundation, interior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. The main entrance has a c. 1950 frame door. On the main (W) facade is a porch with Tuscan columns. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame gable roof garage. (C)

274. 1464 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, gable front, three bay, rectangular plan residence built c. 1910. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, a stone foundation, exterior brick chimney, and an entrance with frame and glass door and single light transom. The house has both 1/1 sash and multi-light sash windows. The main (W) facade's north bay is a pair of multi-light French doors. On the main facade is a gabled roof one story porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns joined by square balusters and railing. (C)

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275. 1465 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, four bay, Foursquare design residence built c. 1910. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a screened one story porch with Tuscan columns and a railing with turned balusters. The main entrance has single light glass and frame door and enclosed transom. At the roofline is a hipped dormer with single light attic windows. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 frame one and one half story gable roof garage with added siding. (NC)

276. 1470 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story, gable front, two bay rectangular plan Bungalow built c. 1930. The house has a concrete foundation, brick veneer siding, exterior brick chimney, and a cross gable roof of composition shingles. The 1/1 sash windows have border lights in the upper sashes. The entranceway has a multi-light frame and glass door and multi-light sidelights. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch supported by solid brick posts. (C)

277. 1472 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, two bay, rectangular plan residence built c. 1915. The house has asbestos siding, a stone foundation, exterior brick chimney, and a gable roof of composition shingles and exposed eave rafters. Projecting through the roof on the main (W) facade is a triple window shed roof dormer, also with exposed eave rafters. The simple entranceway has a c. 1950 frame and glass door with aluminum awning. (C)

278. 1475 N. Washington Avenue: Central Christian Church, built 1926. Two story brick, rectangular plan, three bay, Neoclassical design church. The church has a concrete foundation, and gable roof of composition shingles. Windows are 1/1 stained glass design on the first story while the second story windows are paired 4/4 sash. On the main (E) facade are three pairs of frame double leaf doors with arched stained glass transoms with keystones. The main facade displays a full height Ionic portico with four columns and scrolled brackets. At the roofline is a square bell tower with louvered vents and a bell cast roof. On the north facade is a secondary entrance with a Doric surround and bracketed cornice. At the rear is a c. 1975 two story brick addition. (C)

279. 1501 N. Washington Avenue: Two story brick veneer, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1935. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, and 6/6 sash windows. The main entrance has an original multi-light glass and frame door. Over the entrance is a small gable frame porch with square columns. (C) At the rear is a c. 1935 one story, gable roof frame garage. (C)

280. 1502 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, T-plan, three bay residence with a hipped composition shingle roof built c. 1890. The house has metal siding, a stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. At the gables

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are decorative brackets and drop pendants. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with c. 1920 Tuscan columns. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with a diamond light transom. On the second story of the main facade is a small balcony and a single light glass and frame door. French doors were added on the south bay of the main facade c. 1940. (C) At the rear of the house is a c. 1980 metal shed. (NC)

281. 1505 N. Washington Avenue: Two story brick veneer, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1925. The house has a stone foundation, hipped roof of composition shingles, and interior brick chimney. Windows are 4/1 vertical light sash with slightly arched upper sash second story windows on the main facade. The main entrance has an original single light glass and frame door with a single light transom. On the main (E) facade is a two story porch with a c. 1960 wrought iron railing and columns. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 frame garage with a gable roof. (C)

282. 1510 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, two bay residence built c. 1915. The house has weatherboard siding, a gable roof of composition shingles, exterior brick chimney, stone foundation, and multi-light sash windows. The house has wide eaves with knee brace brackets and a one story porte-cochere on the north facade. On the main (W) facade is a one story porch with tapered frame posts on concrete piers and a railing of concrete with square balusters. The main entrance has a single light glass and frame door with multi-light sidelights. At the roofline is a shed roof dormer and on the first story of the south facade is a small bay window. (C) At the rear is a c. 1915 gable roof garage. (C)

283. 1512 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story frame T-plan residence built c. 1900 and altered with an enclosed porch, asbestos siding and shed roof dormer. (NC) At the rear is a c. 1920 hipped roof stone veneer garage. (C)

284. 1517 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, rectangular plan, three bay residence built c. 1895. The house has asbestos shingles, a hipped roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, a stone foundation and 1/1 sash windows. At the roofline of the main facade is a raised pediment with modillion blocks. Beneath the roof are also eave modillion blocks. On the south facade is a two story bay window with eave brackets. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with eave dentils, paired Tuscan columns on stone piers and a railing with square balusters. The main entrance has a c. 1950 frame and glass door with an original nine-light transom and three-light sidelights. Windows on the main facade have bracketed cornices. (C) Adjacent to the house is a c. 1960 frame garage. (NC)

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285. 1524 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical plan, four bay residence built c. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, gable roof with interior brick chimneys and 1/1 sash windows. In the gable field are square wood shingles and there are scrolled brackets at the eaves. On the main facade is a two story projecting bay with a saw tooth valance at the first story level. On the main (W) and north facades is a one story porch with milled columns, milled balusters and a cutout panelled frieze. The main entrance has an original single light and raised panel glass and frame door with a single light transom. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 gable roof frame garage. (C)

286. 1525 N. Washington Avenue: One story brick and stucco, asymmetrical plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has ashlar and rusticated banding on the stone foundation. The gable roof has clay tile shingles and an interior brick chimney. The gable fields have half-timbering and stucco. On the north facade is a gable roof porte-cochere with tapered frame posts on stone piers. These frame and stone piers are repeated on the porch of the main (E) facade. Windows are multi-light sash and the main entrance retains a multi-light glass and frame door. The windows have stone lintels and stone sills. (C) At the rear is a c. 1920 concrete block garage altered c. 1940. (NC)

287. 1529 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, five bay, rectangular plan, Neoclassical residence built c. 1905. The house has weatherboard siding, a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a two-story pedimented portico supported by wooden Tuscan columns with terra-cotta Ionic capitals. The pediment features a modillioned cornice and stained glass lunette. The entrance has a single light transom and original oval light and frame door. (C) At the curb is the original stone carriage step flanked by iron hitching posts. (C) At the rear is a one story frame c. 1925 gable roof garage with original double doors. (C)

288. 1530 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story brick and stucco, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow built c. 1925. The house has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimneys, and 1/1 sash windows. The upper facade has half-timbering and a stucco finish. On the north facade is a gable roof porte-cochere. On the main (W) facade is a full-width one story porch with brick piers and solid brick railing. (C) At the rear is a c. 1925 hipped roof frame garage. (C)

289. 1536 N. Washington Avenue: One story frame, rectangular plan, five bay, c. 1915 Bungalow. The house has asbestos paper siding, a concrete foundation, 1/1 sash windows, gable roof of composition shingles and interior brick chimneys. The main entrance has the original glass and frame multi-light door. On the main (W) facade is a gable roof porch with square posts on frame piers and a railing with square balusters. (C)

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290. 1539 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story frame, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow c. 1920. The house has aluminum siding, 1/1 sash windows, concrete foundation, and interior brick chimneys. The cross gable roof has composition shingles and knee brace rafters under the wide eaves. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch with brick posts joined by a wooden railing and plain square wooden balusters. (C) At the rear is a c. 1950 one story frame gable roof garage. (NC)

291. 1603 N. Washington Avenue: One story brick veneer, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow c. 1930. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, a concrete foundation, exterior brick chimney, and 1/1 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof porch with brick piers and solid brick railing. The main entrance has a single light frame and glass door. (C)

292. 1607 N. Washington Avenue: One story brick veneer, gable front, rectangular plan, three bay Bungalow c. 1930. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, a concrete foundation, exterior brick chimney, and 6/6 sash windows. On the main (E) facade is a gable roof porch with brick piers and a solid brick railing. The main entrance has the original multi-light glass and frame door. (C) At the rear is a c. 1930 one story shed roof frame garage. (C)

293. 1613 N. Washington Avenue: One and one half story frame, two bay, asymmetrical plan residence c. 1920. The house has asbestos siding, stone foundation, interior brick chimneys, and a gable roof of composition shingles with knee brace rafters under the wide eaves. The upper story has a large shed roof dormer with two 1/1 sash windows, exposed eave rafters, and kneebrace rafters. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns with turned balusters and railing. (C)

294. 1617 N. Washington Avenue: One story frame apartment building c. 1950. (NC)

295. 1625 N. Washington Avenue: Omelia Apartments, a two story brick c. 1915 apartment building. Constructed in a rectangular plan, this building is of five bays with a concrete foundation and flat roof. Windows are 1/1 sash set with segmental arches and stone sills. On the main (E) facade are three entrances with original single light glass and frame doors with single light transoms, molded surrounds and corner blocks. These entrances are set within segmental arched vestibules. On the main facade is a two story porch with tapered frame and stucco columns on hollow core concrete block piers and railing on the first story and on the second story is a railing with square balusters. At the roofline is a corbelled brick cornice and stepped parapet. (C) At the rear is a two story hollow core concrete block garage. (C)

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296. 1629 N. Washington Avenue: One story stone veneer, three bay, English cottage plan residence built c. 1935 with c. 1950 frame rear additions. The house has a stone foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, and an exterior stone chimney. The window on the main facade is arched with multi-light fixed lights. The window surround has smooth stone shoulders and keystone. The entrance is flanked by small stone buttresses. On the south facade is an open porch with arched openings. (C) At the rear is a c. 1935 gable roof frame garage. (C)

297. 1635 N. Washington Avenue: Two story frame, asymmetrical, three bay residence built c. 1900. The house has metal siding, stone foundation, 1/1 sash windows, and a gable roof of composition shingles. On the main (E) facade is a one story porch supported by wooden Tuscan columns with wrought iron railing. The entrance door is a c. 1950 frame and glass two-light replacement. (C) At the rear is a c. 1945 two story garage/apartment. (NC)

298. 727 E. Webster Street: One and one half story frame, three bay, rectangular plan, residence built c. 1910. The house has a concrete block foundation, weatherboard siding, gable roof of composition shingles and hipped dormers at the roofline. In the gable field are square wood shingles. Windows are 1/1 sash and the main entrance has a multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (S) facade is a porch with square posts and added screening. (C)

299. 815 E. Webster Street: One story frame, rectangular plan, four bay, Bungalow built c. 1920. The house has a gable roof of composition shingles, interior brick chimney, multi-light sash windows, and a concrete block and stucco foundation. The house has exposed eave rafters, kneebrace brackets and a multi-light glass and frame door. On the main (S) and west facades is a gable roof porch with tapered frame posts on brick piers. (C) Located directly east is a c. 1920 one story frame garage with original double doors, exposed eave rafters, and gable roof. (C)

Drury College

300. Stone Chapel, two story, Victorian Gothic stone church completed in 1892. The church has a rusticated stone exterior, 1/1 sash windows of both rectangular and Gothic arch design. Several windows have stained glass. The church has an arched entrance with c. 1960 doors, wall buttresses and a corner bell tower with a conical roof. (C) Listed on the National Register in 1982.

301. Burnham Hall, three story brick, rectangular plan building erected in 1909. This nine bay building has a rusticated stone foundation, flat roof, and c. 1980 metal 2/2 horizontal sash windows. Dividing the first and second stories is a terra cotta belt course. The central bay contains the main entrance which consists of c. 1980 metal and glass doors recessed within an arched entryway.

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Flanking the entrance are Doric pilasters. In the central bay of the second story are four replacement windows flanked by Ionic design pilasters. At the third story of the central bay are three replacement windows with decorative terra cotta and concrete scrolling. Above the third story windows is a terra cotta cornice. Both the north and south bays project slightly from the main block of the building. Doors on the east facade are also c. 1980 glass and metal design. Brick is five course common bond. (C) In front of the building are two brass cannons on stone bases erected in 1905 and in 1915. (C) (C) Also, there is a monument of stone commemorating the founding of the college, and it appears to pre-date 1940. (C)

302. Pearsons Hall, three story, H-shaped eleven bay brick and stone building with collegiate Gothic detailing, built in 1901. The building has a rusticated stone base, rectangular windows of c. 1980 metal 2/2 horizontal sash and a gable roof of composition shingles. The windows have stone lintels and sills. Dividing the first and second stories is a stone belt course and beneath the second story windows is a continuous stone sill. On the main facade's central bay is the main entrance with c. 1980 metal and glass doors and original leaded glass sidelights and transom with quatrefoil designs. Above the entrance is a Tudor arch with stained glass panels. Flanking the entrance are buttresses with Gothic panels and floral designs. The first story has raised brick coursing. At the roofline of the central bay is a cornice with dentils and crenellated parapet. The door on the rear facade has c. 1980 glass and metal doors. Over the doors are quatrefoil stone panels. (C)

303. Harwood Hall (former library), 1925 one story brick, collegiate Gothic building of three bays, built in an H-plan. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles and multi-colored brick exterior. Windows are c. 1980 1/1 metal sash with concrete label molding and sills. At the corners of the building are concrete quoins. At the roofline is a stepped parapet. Applied to the main facade are concrete panels with book and lamp design and over the entrance a rectangular panel inscribed "Library". The main entrance has a prominent Tudor arch and added c. 1980 glass and metal doors. (C)

304. Lay Science Center, three story brick building constructed in 1968. (NC)

305. Clara Thompson Hall of Music, three story brick collegiate Gothic building constructed in 1925. The six bay building was constructed in a modified T-plan and has a concrete foundation and multi-colored brick exterior. Windows are c. 1980 single light casement design with stone lintels. The building has a flat roof and stone quoins. Dividing each floor is a stone belt course. The two central bays contain the main entrances which have original frame and glass double doors set within a Tudor arched vestibule. On the central bay the windows of

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the second and third stories have Gothic arched concrete spandrels. Windows on the third story have single light Tudor arched transoms. At the roofline is a stepped parapet and in the gable field of the main facade is a concrete panel inscribed "Christo et Humanitati" with a lamp and book design similar to the old library building. On the north and south are two story, two bay, rectangular additions designed to mimic the original building. These were built in 1979. (C)

306. Wallace Hall, three story brick, fifteen bay collegiate Gothic building constructed in 1925. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of composition shingles, multi-colored brick exterior and c. 1980 1/1 sash metal windows. The windows have stone sills and lintels. At the corners of the building are stone quoins. On the main (S) facade are two one story bays with added multi-light windows. Dividing the first and second stories is a stone belt course. At the roofline are prominent gables and stepped parapets. The main entrance has a recessed vestibule set within a large Romanesque stone arch. This arch has label molding and a panel inscribed "Wallace Hall". The entrance retains original double doors of multi-light frame and glass design. At the rear is a three story concrete and brick addition designed to mimic the original building. This addition has concrete belt coursing, concrete lintels and 6/6 frame sash windows. The roof is gable with a stepped parapet. (C)

307. Sunderland Hall, c. 1960 three story brick dormitory building. (NC)

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1871 - ca. 1939
1892 - ca. 1939

Significant Dates

N/A
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Mid-Town Historic District of Springfield, Missouri is being nominated under National Register criteria A and C. The district contains a significant collection of architecture associated with the rapid development of the community during the late nineteenth century. As Springfield grew into the major transportation and commercial center of southwest Missouri, the Mid-Town area was a preferred residential area for Springfield's upper and middle-class citizens. Prominent merchants, bankers, doctors, politicians, and others built a number of both high-style and vernacular residences in the area. The establishment of Drury College in the late 19th century was also a positive influence on the district. Most of the present appearance of the district dates from this era of development and, as such, is one of the largest collections of historic architecture in the city.

Early Springfield, 1830 - 1869

The land on which Springfield was settled was originally part of the Kickapoo prairie, an area of forested hills, crystal springs, and timber-bordered streams. The Delaware and Osage Indians occupied these lands along with the Kickapoos prior to white settlement. Sometime around the War of 1812, a large band of the Kickapoo tribe built a town on the site where Springfield now exists. The population grew to about 500, with at least 100 lodges. The Kickapoo abandoned the site in 1828 and moved elsewhere just before the first white settlers came to the region.

In 1829, John and Madison Campbell travelled by horseback from Maury County, Tennessee to this section of Missouri in search of a new home for themselves and their families. Impressed with the beautiful new land they discovered, the pioneer brothers returned to Tennessee to settle their affairs and collect their families. In February 1830, the John Campbell family began their westward journey, arriving to stake their claim in Missouri in March. During the next few years, the tide of immigration flowed steadily until, in 1833, the area had enough inhabitants to become an independent county. Greene County was subsequently organized, with John Campbell elected as County Clerk.

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It took the next few years for the county legislature to decide upon a location for the "permanent seat of justice for Greene County". Finally, John Campbell and his wife deeded fifty acres to the county as a townsite with a provision for a business district and public square at its center. In 1836, the townsite was surveyed and platted, and the first lots sold. Construction began on a courthouse, new business concerns sprung up, and new houses were built for those who arrived almost daily in their wagons.

By the time of its incorporation in 1838, Springfield had more than 250 inhabitants and 19 businesses. The region's two most important roads intersected in Springfield, and the town soon emerged as a trading center and chief distribution point for the area. When the first Butterfield Stage passed through town from Boonville to California in 1858, a proud Springfield boasted a population of nearly 1,200. In that year alone, Springfield's mercantile establishments did more than \$300,000 of business. By 1860, Springfield was firmly established as the largest and most prosperous town in southwest Missouri.

As the threat of Civil War grew, Springfield's very prosperity and strategic location made it enticing to both Confederate and Union military forces. The town's citizens labored under rumored threats of invasion and secessionist attacks. On August 10, 1861, the Battle of Wilson's Creek was fought to the west, plunging the town into war and marking the beginning of five years of military occupation. In February 1862, a large Federal army under Brigadier General Samuel R. Curtis moved into Springfield. Five forts armed with artillery were built. Although occasionally threatened by Southern troops, Federal forces held Springfield during the rest of the war.

Early Development of the Mid-Town Area, 1869 - 1880

Peace returned in 1865 and Springfield soon shook off the disruption of the war years. Business life resumed, former residents came back, and new residents including many from the North, arrived in large numbers. One of the new arrivals was Judge Charles Edward Harwood, who complained in 1867 of Springfield's housing shortage. Harwood, who was to become one of Springfield's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, was forced to temporarily settle his family in a primitive log house on South Avenue. Other residents also experienced housing problems as Springfield grew rapidly in its post war years.

A pivotal turning point in Springfield's history was the long-awaited arrival of the railroad. Since 1849, construction of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (later called the Frisco) had been stretching westward from St. Louis, until the war halted its progress at Rolla. In 1866, Congress had granted A & P a charter authorizing the construction of a line from Springfield to the Pacific. The coming of the railroad held great promise for Springfield, and the city excitedly anticipated its arrival.

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Until this time, most of Springfield's development had occurred west, south, and east of the public square. Eager anticipation turned to anger and dismay when Springfield's citizens learned that the railroad's 1852 survey of Greene County located the line more than one mile north of the business center of town. Despite petitions, protests, and appeals from residents and community leaders, railroad officials stated they would relocate the line only if the town shared the resulting additional costs. City officials refused, feeling the railroad was bound by charter to bring the line literally through Springfield.

This controversy was resolved through the establishment of a new community to the north of the original section of Springfield. Dr. Edwin T. Robberson, a prominent Springfield citizen, owned 500 acres of land on the railroad's original survey site. He joined with real estate partners S. H. Boyd, a lawyer and former Springfield mayor, and Judge Charles E. Harwood to form the Ozark Land Company. Together, they offered incentives to the railroad to follow the original route, including the platting of North Springfield, a 200' railroad right-of-way, 40 acres for railroad shops, and one-half ownership of the town. The railroad accepted the offer and proceeded with construction of the line as originally surveyed.

On April 3, 1869, the area north of Division Street, between Sherman and Lynn Avenues, was platted and subdivided by the Ozark Land Company as North Springfield. Included in that original plat and dedicated later that year were Lafayette and Washington Parks, more than five acres of recreational area set aside for North Springfield residents. The town was platted in a grid pattern with streets running both north and south and east and west. Lots were laid out with widths varying from 50' to 75' and with depths of 150' to 250'. In response to the platting of North Springfield, the city council of Springfield decided to annex northward to Division Street. Division Street then became the boundary between what was known as "Old Town" and "New Town".

North Springfield soon became a thriving and bustling community along the railroad. Railroad shops and a depot were built, and a business district evolved along Commercial Street. The first train of the South Pacific Railroad (soon after part of the Atlantic and Pacific line) pulled into the new station at Commercial Street and Benton Avenue on April 21, 1870, with the formal grand opening of the line two weeks later on May 3rd. The Ozark House, a four-story hotel built by the railroad at the northeast corner of Commercial Street and Benton Avenue, opened for business on June 6th. Upon completion, it was the largest hotel in southwest Missouri and reflected the prosperity of the town.

The first residential development in North Springfield occurred along Jefferson, Benton, Washington, and Summit Avenues between Commercial and Division Streets. Dozens of modest frame houses were built to accommodate the growing numbers of railroad employees. In addition to these modest cottages, large

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two-story frame and brick residences were also built by local merchants and railroad foremen and engineers. The general repair and machine shops for the entire Frisco line were located at Springfield and in 1878, over one-half of the citizens of North Springfield were employed by the railroad. Many of the other residents of the neighborhood owed their existence to the railroad operating stores, hotels, boarding houses, and other businesses along Commercial Street.

South of Division Street development also occurred from the founding of Drury College in 1873. Four Congregationalists, Rev. James H. Harwood, superintendant of the Congregational Churches of Missouri, along with his brother Charles E. Harwood, Dr. Nathan J. Morrison, and Samuel F. Drury first conceived the idea to establish a religious-based liberal arts college in Springfield. The site they selected for the school was in an undeveloped area located between rivalling "Old Town" and "New Town". Their decision would ultimately result in tremendous influence on the growth of Springfield, as well as the success of the college.

By 1880, the area which was to comprise the Mid-Town district was composed of dozens of residences clustered within three blocks of Commercial Street and around the Drury College campus. The majority of development occurred within the boundaries of North Springfield and the census for that year listed 997 residents. The census reveals that most of these early residents were railroad workers, shopkeepers, and merchants and that there was a mixture of both black and white residents. John R. Kelley, a "colored machinist" who worked in the railroad shops was listed at 1316 N. Washington Avenue and Nick Edmundson, a "colored laborer" was listed at 1200 N. Washington Avenue. Many other railroad workers were also listed as living in this area and occupations such as blacksmith, carpenter, car inspectors, fireman and machinist were all common.

In addition to the railroad shop workers and associated trades, these blocks of North Springfield were also the home of many of the more prominent railroad professionals. At 1515 N. Benton Avenue was the home of Michael Kearny who was the master mechanic for the railroad shops. Engineers are found throughout the area such as W.H. Hefferman listed as residing on Jefferson Avenue. Daniel Good and Benjamin Grist served as conductors for the railroad and both lived on Washington Avenue near the intersection of Pacific Street. Many other well to do residents such as storeowners and attorneys are listed in the area's census. The area around Drury College was the home of many teachers and professors such as Oliver Brown, professor of Latin who resided at 1309 N. Benton Avenue and A.B. Campbell, schoolteacher residing at 1000 N. Benton Avenue (now demolished).

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Many of the residences built in these blocks in the 1870s were simple frame cottages for the railroad workers. Maps of the areas from the 1880s and 1890s reveal that many of these were small, rectangular plan, one-story frame buildings. All of these homes in the district area were later razed for new residences in the early 1900s or were enlarged or remodeled. Interspersed among these structures were more imposing Italianate design residences occupied by the railroad foremen, town merchants and professors of Drury College. Several of these older residences survive such as the fine brick and frame Italianate residences at 1538 and 1031 N. Benton Avenue. Despite this construction, much of the land located between Division Street and Central Street remained undeveloped during the 1870s with large areas consisting of open pasture or farmland.

The Boom Years, 1880 - 1910

From its first platting in 1869 through the early part of the twentieth century, the Mid-Town area grew at a rapid pace. In 1880, the Ozark Land Company subdivided 100 acres south of Division Street, with additional subdivisions occurring in 1883, 1886, and 1889. The consolidation of North Springfield and Springfield took place in 1887, with a combined population of 21,850 in 1890. By then, nearly one million dollars had already been spent on the Frisco system in Springfield. The railroad expanded in 1908, and by 1910 the Mid-Town district was almost completely developed, with few vacant lots scattered throughout the area. Population stood that year at 35,000.

Much of the present appearance of the Mid-Town area reflects this thirty year span of growth and development. Large areas of open land south of Division Street were subdivided by the Ozark Land Company in the 1880s. The lands bounded on the west by Robberson Avenue, on the east by Washington Avenue, and on the south by Webster Street were platted in 1880 and offered for sale. Lands along Summit and Clay Avenues were platted and subdivided by developer M.H. Merriman in 1883 and 1889. Between 1880 and 1890 the population of Springfield tripled from 7,519 to 21,580 with many of the new residents of the town moving into the Mid-Town area.

The Sanborn-Perris Map of Springfield in 1891 details many of the blocks in the present Mid-Town district boundary. The majority of buildings were one and two-story frame residences of rectangular or asymmetrical plans. At the rear of the lots were often frame stables, shed and privies. Some light industry was located to the west of Jefferson Avenue such as the Davis Planing Mill but the majority of the area consisted of residential structures and their outbuildings. The First Congregational Church was located at the northeast corner of Jefferson Avenue and Locust Street and on Division Street St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1886.

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The majority of the residential buildings constructed by 1890 in the district were high style Italianate and Queen Anne residences or vernacular folk forms influenced by the high styles of the period. The larger homes displayed the massing and ornate milled woodwork characteristic of these styles with detailing typical of the period. Smaller residences were generally built in gable front and wing or T-plan designs with detailing such as milled porch posts, eave vergeboard and decorative shingles. Most residences were set back at least twenty feet and usually fifty feet from the sidewalk and had large yards at both front and rear.

From 1890 to 1900, development continued at a rapid rate in the Mid-Town district. Thousands of new residents moved into Springfield with many settling in the Mid-Town area. Construction of brick and frame residences continued throughout the district and several new schools and churches were built in or adjacent to the area. The Central Christian Church was built at the corner of Division Street and Washington Avenue and a Presbyterian Church was also constructed at the northeast corner of Locust Street and Benton Avenue. Just to the north of the district on Summit Avenue was the Sacred Heart Catholic Church and school which served the area's Catholic congregation. Also at the north edge of the district at the corner of Benton Avenue and Pacific Street was the Devers Benton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Commercial buildings continued to be confined largely to Commercial Street with the exception of a grocery store at the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and Division Street.

Those who settled in the Mid-Town area in these years continued the area's mix of working class, middle class and upper class residents. A wide range of occupations were represented in the city directories of the period and included tradesmen and laborers as well as some of the town's most leading citizens. Railroad employees continued to constitute a large percentage of the area's residents. In 1900, conductors, foremen, engineers and machinists lived in residences throughout the district such as fireman Harry Kirkpatrick at 1319 N. Benton Avenue and machinist Eugene Schull at 1450 N. Washington Avenue. A random sampling of seventy residents of the area from the 1900 city directory reveals 30 occupations directly associated with the railroad. Many of the other occupations were merchants or workers in the businesses and stores of the community.

Sections of Benton, Jefferson and Washington Avenues and their connecting streets became the home of several prominent Springfield educators and businessmen. At 603 E. Calhoun Street is an imposing brick and frame Queen Anne residence built for J.F.G. Bentley in 1892 (NR-1980). Bentley was president of the Bank of Springfield and was one of the town's leading financiers at the turn of the century. Lewis Pipkin built a large home at 1517

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N. Washington Avenue in the 1890s and he served as president of the Springfield School Board and Assistant City Clerk in the early 1900s. Other notable residents from this decade included Dr. Asa Boswell who lived at 1472 N. Washington Avenue and Dr. Edward Shepard, professor at Drury College.

The influence of Drury College also grew during this decade and it became a well known school of the city and contained over a half dozen major buildings on its forty acre campus and over 200 students. Teachers and professors of the college lived on adjacent streets, especially along Benton and Washington Avenues. The 1900 city directory lists several Drury College professors and employees living along these streets. On the campus itself by 1900 were the Victorian Gothic style Stone Chapel built in 1892 (NR-1980), the President's House built in 1895 and several other halls and dormitories which are no longer extant. Construction in the early 1900s continued with Pearsons Hall completed in 1901 and Burnham Hall completed in 1909. The college was a source of pride for the neighborhood and many students were from the Mid-Town area. From the college's early years many of its teachers and professors purchased residences on adjacent streets in the district.

The mix of working class, middle class and upper class residents resulted in a wide variety of architectural styles and diversity in the Mid-Town area. On many blocks large two-story Queen Anne residences were built adjacent to more modest one-story T-plan frame cottages. On several blocks of Washington Avenue and Benton Avenue ornate Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical residences were built by some of the town's most prominent citizens. Designs built in the district in these years also show the influence of the Eastlake, Stick, and Shingle styles of the period.

From 1900 to 1920, the growth of Springfield slowed somewhat growing from 23,267 to 39,631. Construction continued on vacant lots throughout the district especially along Summit and Clay Avenues. The area continued to be an important residential area of the city and was anchored on the north and south by the town's commercial and industrial centers. Also along the southern edge of the district on Central Street evolved the city's major schools and public buildings. With the increasing importance of the Mid-Town and North Springfield area the major governmental and public buildings of Springfield were shifted from the public square area to Central Street. The Carnegie Library, Springfield Public High School and Greene County Courthouse were all built during these years near the southern edge of the Mid-Town area.

After 1910, house construction in the Mid-Town area reflected the more symmetrical Colonial Revival designs of the period and the popular Craftsman or Bungalow style. A typical house plan of this decade was the Foursquare which typically displayed a rectangular plan, hipped roof, and Doric or Tuscan columns on the porch of the main facade. At the rear of these homes

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automobile garages began to be constructed as car ownership increased during the decade and the old frame stables were often razed. All streets were paved and new concrete sidewalks began to replace those of brick. A new water plant built in 1912 increased the availability of indoor plumbing and privies largely disappeared. Electric lines were also introduced into the district providing for new utilities and conveniences.

The residential appearance of the area remained unchanged in these decades as did its working and middle class character. Those moving into the area in these years included the Reverend F.F. Walters who was minister of the Central Christian Church and built the house at 1424 N. Washington Avenue in 1907. J.J. Underwood purchased the house at 1303 N. Washington Avenue in 1908 and he was president of the Springfield Stone and Fuel Company. The railroad continued to be the employer of many district residents who occupied many of the one-story frame houses along Clay and Summit Streets. By 1920, most black residents lived on the eastern edge of the district along Sherman Avenue and blocks to the east.

Although the area continued to be made up of working and middle class residents a number of notable community leaders resided along N. Benton and N. Washington Avenues. In 1915, a major history of the county was written which included a "who's who" section on Springfield and Greene County's most prominent citizens. Thirteen residents of the Mid-Town area were profiled in this section and represent several occupations. Biographies of residents in the book included: Wilbur Fallin, a major livestock dealer whose house stands at 1319 N. Washington Avenue; Walter Constance, foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Frisco Railroad who lived at 1451 N. Washington Avenue; Dr. Theodore Coffelt, President of the Greene County Medical Society who resided at 1340 N. Benton Avenue; and John P. Malley, general foreman of the Frisco boiler shops whose altered residence still stands at 1531 N. Benton Avenue. One of the most prominent of those mentioned was Ellen A. Burge who financed the construction of the Burge Deaconess Hospital in 1907 on Jefferson Street. Although her home no longer stands, the present Cox Hospital complex had its beginnings as Burge Deaconess Hospital and remains the area's major health facility.

Development in the Mid-Town area in the 1920s and 1930s consisted largely of the construction of frame and brick Bungalows and Craftsman houses. These residences sometimes replaced 19th century frame residences and by 1933 almost every lot in the district contained a residence. With the Depression, construction activity lessened but a few Bungalows continued to be built until 1940. The 1933 Sanborn Map also shows that few stables remained in the district and most houses had an automobile garage located to the side or rear. While most garages were of frame construction, several were more expensive designs with stone or brick veneer.

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Only a few major non-residential structures were built in the district in these years including the present Central Christian Church on N. Washington Avenue built in 1926. The building program of Drury College was active in the 1920s and Harwood Hall, the Clara Thompson Hall of Music, and Wallace Hall were all completed in 1925. These buildings represented a major expansion of the campus facilities and by 1929 the school contained 654 students and 41 faculty members. While a manufacturing company and bottling works were built at the south end of N. Clay Avenue, no other major commercial businesses were located in the area.

The Mid-Town Historic District, 1940 - 1988

From 1940 to 1960 few changes occurred in the Mid-Town Historic District area and it continued to be a quiet, stable, residential section of the city. The influence of the railroad waned as passenger traffic declined and fewer residents were employed for the railroad yards. Although there was some demolition of older homes, new construction was minimal in these years. The expansion of the Burge Deaconess Hospital on N. Jefferson Avenue resulted in the loss of several residences while the construction of city utility buildings caused the demolition of residences on the southern edge of the district. By the early 1960s many residents moved to suburban areas of the city and some decay of the existing buildings began to occur.

With the changing residential and commercial patterns of the city in the 1960s, the Springfield city government entertained various development concepts for the Mid-Town area. In 1964 a Master Plan for Commercial Development was completed which recommended the expansion of the commercial area of the city into the western section of the Mid-Town area. In 1969, two studies were commissioned for the Burge-Protestant Hospital (Cox Hospital) and Drury College. Both reports suggested expansion of these institution's facilities into the residential sections of the Mid-Town area. Both plans resulted in strong neighborhood opposition and were never formally accepted. However, the hospital complex continued to grow in these years and several blocks along N. Benton and N. Jefferson Avenues were razed for parking and potential future expansion.

In recent decades an emphasis on renovation and preservation of the existing buildings in the area has been encouraged and supported by the Springfield Department of Community Development. In 1983, the Missouri Heritage Trust, a non-profit organization, surveyed Springfield and noted that the Mid-Town area contained one of the largest concentrations of historic residential architecture in the city. Numerous homes have been restored and revitalization has been emphasized in the area's redevelopment. To the north of the Mid-Town area, the early commercial buildings associated with the development of North Springfield were recognized as an important community resource. In 1983, a

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large section of Commercial Street was listed as an historic district on the National Register.

Today, the Mid-Town area remains largely as it was during its era of growth and development. In recent years, a number of blocks on its western edge have been lost due to institutional expansion and are excluded from the district's boundary. Along Sherman Avenue to the east many pre-1940 buildings have been altered and this street no longer retains integrity and is also excluded from the boundary. However, the core area of Mid-Town retains its historic integrity. The majority of the houses in the district were built in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with minimal construction occurring after 1940. Only twenty buildings in the district are non-contributing due to age. Further, 80% of the district's buildings retain their original design and architectural features and are contributing elements in the district. The district's period of significance extends from 1871 to ca. 1939. The 1871 date is derived from the original construction period of the Charles E. Harwood House, the oldest known house in the district and the ca. 1939 date includes all residences built in the 1930s that are fifty years old or older.

The form, massing, design and decorative detailing of the houses in the Mid-Town district are typical of the period and are largely undisturbed. In addition, the district retains its original grid layout of wide, tree-lined streets, areas of brick sidewalks, associated outbuildings, carriage steps, and hitching posts. These elements combine to convey a sense of historic cohesiveness, as well as to distinguish the district from its surrounding areas. It is the largest intact historic residential area in the city of Springfield.

Significance: Architecture

The Mid-Town Historic District is significant under criteria C as containing the largest concentration of historic residential architecture in Springfield. Located between Springfield's two historic commercial centers, the Mid-Town area comprises over 400 residences and outbuildings built prior to 1940. Most buildings have not been significantly altered and retain their original design and character. Only one residential area, the Walnut Street Historic District (NR-1985), has been listed on the National Register in Springfield. This district extends over ten blocks to the east of the downtown area and is composed of late 19th and early 20th century residences. The survey of Springfield's historic resources by the Missouri Heritage Trust in 1983 identified the Walnut Street and Mid-Town areas as containing the largest concentrations of significant residential architectural resources.

The oldest residences in the Mid-Town district are Italianate influenced designs built from 1869 to the 1890s. These residences are generally two stories in height, have wide eaves with decorative brackets, and low hipped roofs. Other

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common details are one story porches with milled porch posts and arched windows. During the building boom of the 1890s and early 1900s dozens of frame Queen Anne and Colonial Revival influenced residences were built in the district along with folk forms such as Pyramidal Roof and Gable Front and Wing (T-Plan) designs. Most houses built prior to 1900 have porches on the main facade with milled porch posts, brackets or vergeboard at the eaves, one-over-one sash windows, and stone foundations. After 1900, houses increasingly displayed Colonial Revival influences such as Tuscan porch posts and eave modillion blocks and dentils.

Construction continued in the district until the 1930s with many of the residences built in these years displaying Craftsman and Bungalow features. Many of these residences were built of brick veneer and are horizontal in massing with multi-light sash windows, tapered porch posts and large eave brackets. By 1940, almost all lots in the Mid-Town area had been developed with single family residences. Commercial and apartment buildings were rarely built in the district and it was overwhelmingly a neighborhood of owner occupied residences.

The one major exception to the residential character of the Mid-Town area is the Drury College campus at the southern end of the district. This forty acre campus was developed in the 1870s and many stone and brick buildings were erected prior to 1930. The most significant of these is the Stone Chapel (NR-1982) built in the Victorian Gothic style. Other fine brick halls and dormitories reflecting Colonial Revival, Tudor and Gothic styles were built by the school in the early 1900s and comprise a significant historic resource in the community.

The present appearance of the Mid-Town Historic District reflects its period of growth and development at the turn of the century. Within the district are a wide variety of architectural styles of the period located on large lots oriented towards the street. The majority of buildings in the district are of frame construction, have stone foundations, and picturesque massing and detailing. It comprises the largest collection of significant historic residential architecture in Springfield.

Significance: Education

The Mid-Town Historic District is significant under criterion A for its association with the growth and development of Drury College. The college was founded by the Congregationalist Church in 1873 and was the first major college founded in Springfield. The college was founded on a forty acre tract donated by Dr. E.T. Robberson, Charles E. Harwood and the Ozark Land Company. The college soon became a well known institution of the city and had

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several hundred students by the end of the 19th century. The college was one of only a few colleges in operation in Springfield at the turn of the century and was the largest and best known.

During the 1920s the school expanded its operations and built several major buildings including a music hall, science hall, library and dormitories. For many decades Drury College was the only private, four-year liberal arts college serving Southwest Missouri and has been regarded as one of the best colleges in the state. In the early 20th century, many educators at the college gained statewide attention for their achievements. One of the most notable was Dr. E.M. Shepard, professor of Geology and Biology who authored several works on Missouri Geology and was a board member of the Missouri Geological Survey for over forty years.

Educators and administrators associated with Drury College enjoyed life on Mid-Town's tree-lined streets. The residence at 1234 N. Benton Avenue was built in 1895 for college president Homer T. Fuller and has housed all the college's presidents since then. Oliver Brown, Professor of Latin (1309 N. Benton Avenue), William A. Chalfant, Professor of Music (1428 N. Benton Avenue), and Arthur P. Hall, Dean (1321 N. Summit Avenue) all played important roles in the early history of Drury College. These and dozens of other teachers and professors lived in the Mid-Town area and promoted interaction between the college and the adjacent neighborhood.

The western section of the campus contains the largest collection of pre-1930 architecture and six buildings are included as contributing resources to the Mid-Town Historic District. Construction in recent decades has been largely confined to areas to the east of the older campus.

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Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary for the Mid-Town Historic District is illustrated as the heavy black line on the accompanying city tax map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

Verbal Boundary Justification: The boundary for the Mid-Town Historic District is drawn to include the largest number of contiguous historic structures which retain their integrity in the Mid-Town area of Springfield. The district boundary on the south is drawn to exclude modern commercial and residential structures along Clay and Summit Avenues, modern college buildings on the Drury College campus, and modern school and governmental buildings on Benton and Washington Avenues. The eastern boundary runs along an alley separating Clay and Sherman Avenues. Properties on adjacent blocks along Sherman Avenue and other streets to the east have had numerous alterations and no longer retain historic integrity. The northern boundary is drawn to exclude modern and altered buildings to the north of Division Street and Pacific Avenue. This boundary is also irregular so as to omit concentrations of modern structures on the east side of Washington Avenue, west side of Benton Avenue and east side of Jefferson Avenue. The boundary on the west generally runs along the rear lot lines of properties located on the west side of Jefferson Avenue in the 1500 and 1600 block. Properties on adjacent blocks of Robberson Avenue and streets to the west have numerous alterations, demolition has been extensive and these blocks no longer retain integrity. The 1400 block of Jefferson Avenue and a section of the 1400 block of Benton Avenue contain modern hospital and residential buildings and are excluded from the boundary. South of the 1400 block the boundary follows the rear lot lines of properties along Benton Avenue. Blocks to the west along Jefferson Avenue have lost integrity in recent years through demolition and are excluded from the boundary.

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Mid-Town Historic District, Springfield, Missouri

Section number 11 Page 1

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Preservation Planner, Preservation Planning Section and
State Contact Person
Historic Preservation Program
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101
June 12, 1989
314/751-5377

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

City of Springfield

10. Geographical Data

Acree of property Approximately 123 acres

UTM References

A

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Zone	Easting				Northing									

C

1	5	4	7	5	0	4	0	4	1	1	8	9	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

B

1	5	4	7	5	0	4	0	4	1	1	9	7	1	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

D

1	5	4	7	4	5	3	0	4	1	1	8	7	6	0
Zone	Easting				Northing									

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason/Gail Long

organization Thomason and Associates/Preservation Cons. date 11/27/88

street & number P. O. Box 121225 telephone (615) 383-0227

city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

SPRINGFIELD QUADRANGLE
 MISSOURI-GREENE CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

7358' SW
 (BASSVILLE)

74 17'30" 270 000 FEET

475

R. 22 W. R. 21 W. 476

477

LEBANON 49 MI. 93°15'
 STRAFFORD 9 MI.

37°15'



MID-TOWN HISTORIC DISTRICT
 SPRINGFIELD, GREENE COUNTY, MO.

3.9 MI. TO INTERSTATE 44
 LEBANON 49 MI.

4121
 51000
 FEET

4120

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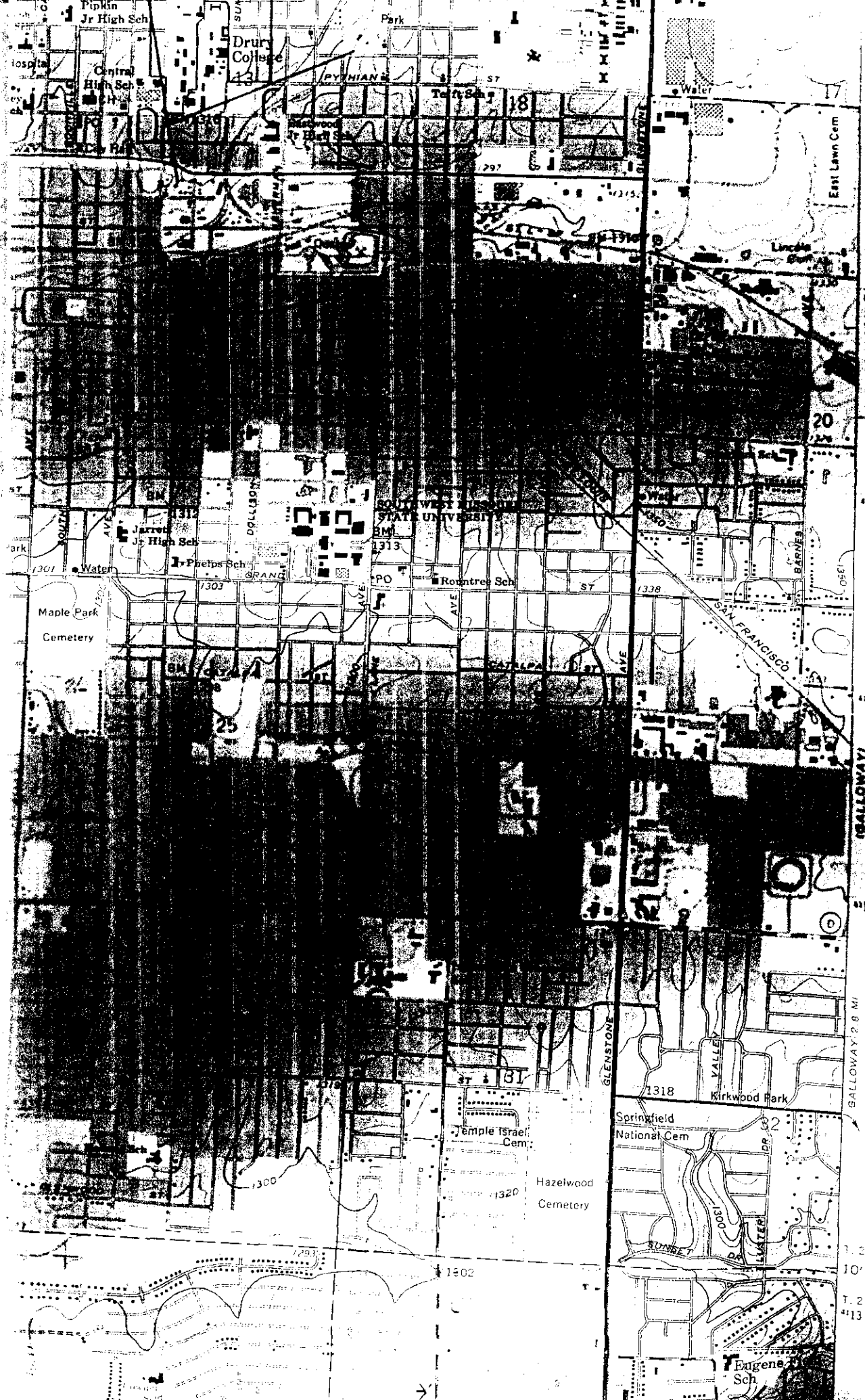
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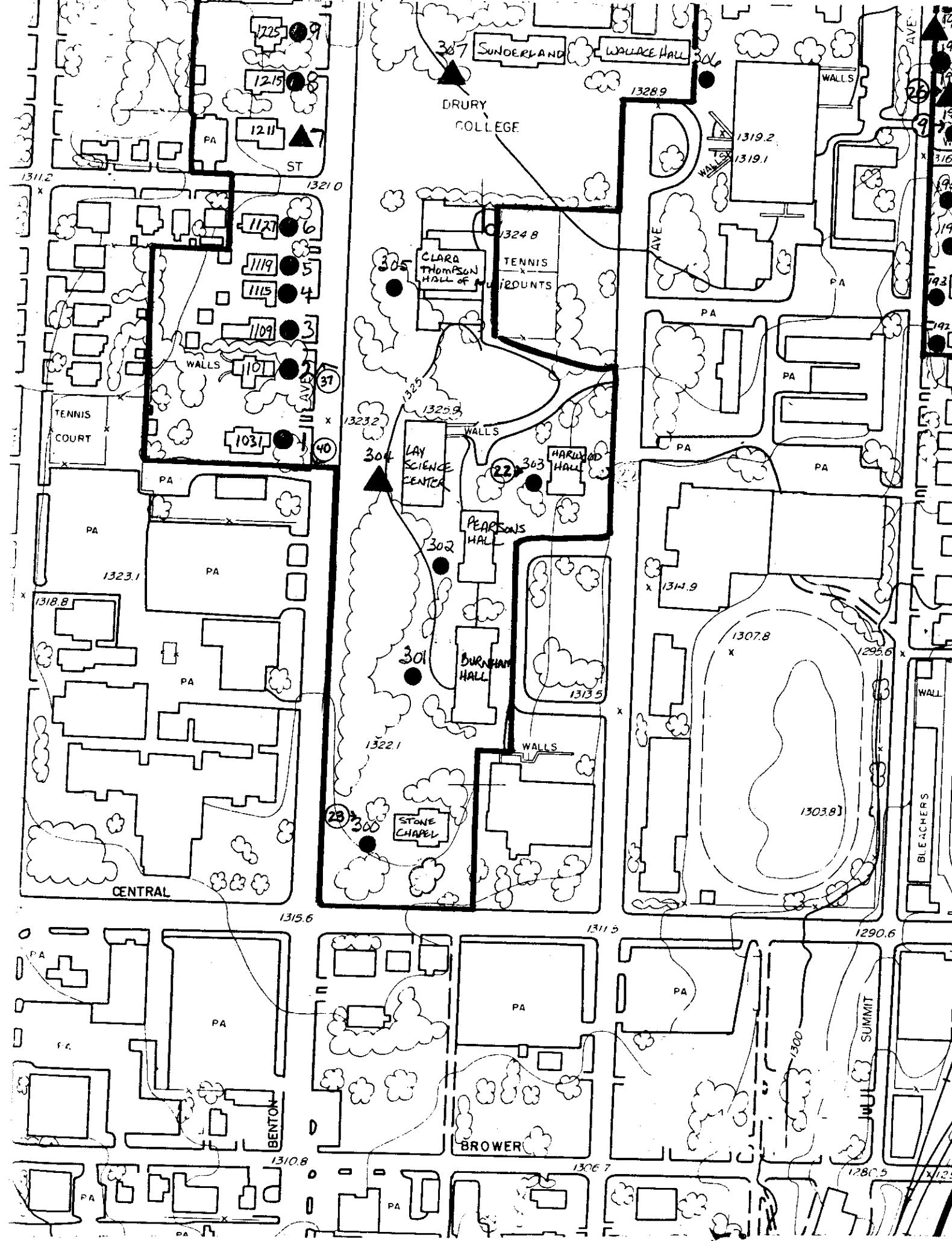
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 d 474530ME 4118760mN

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 415
 414
 413
 T. 29 N.
 10'
 T. 28 N.
 413





Mid-Town Historic District
Photo # 1, 1315 N. Clay St., Spring Creek, Greene Co., MD, Thomason + Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: West Facade: East



PHOTO #2, Mid-Town Historic District.
1400 N. Summit Ave., Springfield, Greene Co., MO, Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East Facade: West



PHOTO #3: Mid-Town Historic District
1416 N. WASHINGTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, THOMASON & ASS, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East



PHOTO #4: Mid-Town Historic District
1606 - 1610 N. DENTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Neg: DNR View: East
Thomson & Ass, 8-18-88



PHOTO #5: Mid-Town Historic District
1538 N. BENTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East



PHOTO #6: Mid-Town Historic District
1234 N. BENTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, THOMSON & ASS, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East

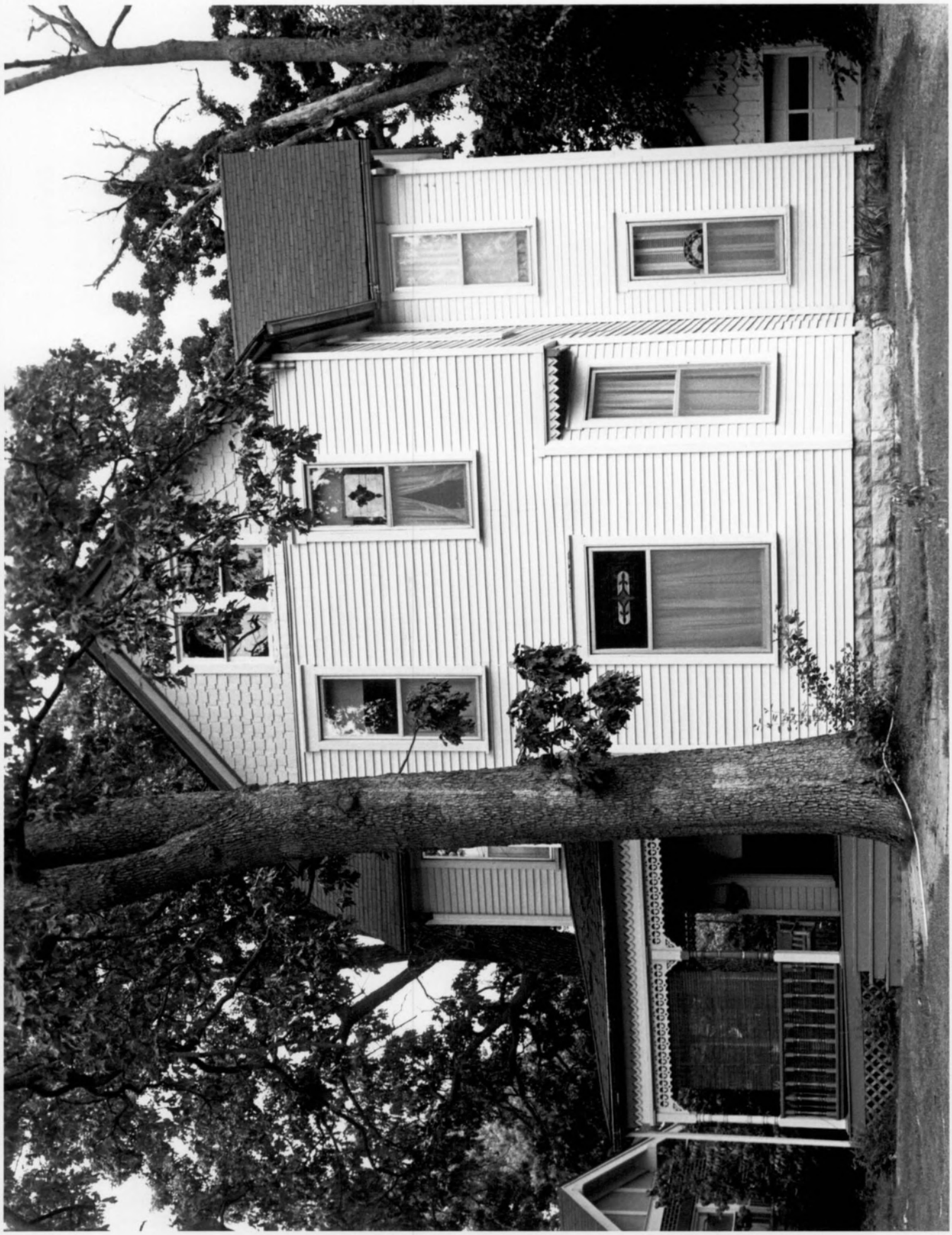


PHOTO #7: Mid-Town Historic District
1524 N. WASHINGTON AVE.,
SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO,

View: East
Thomson & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR



PHOTO # 8: Mid-Town Historic District
1337 N. BENTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE Co., MO, THOMASON & ASS, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: West



PHOTO # 9. Mid-Town Historic District
1700 N. Summit Ave., Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Thomason & Ass. 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East

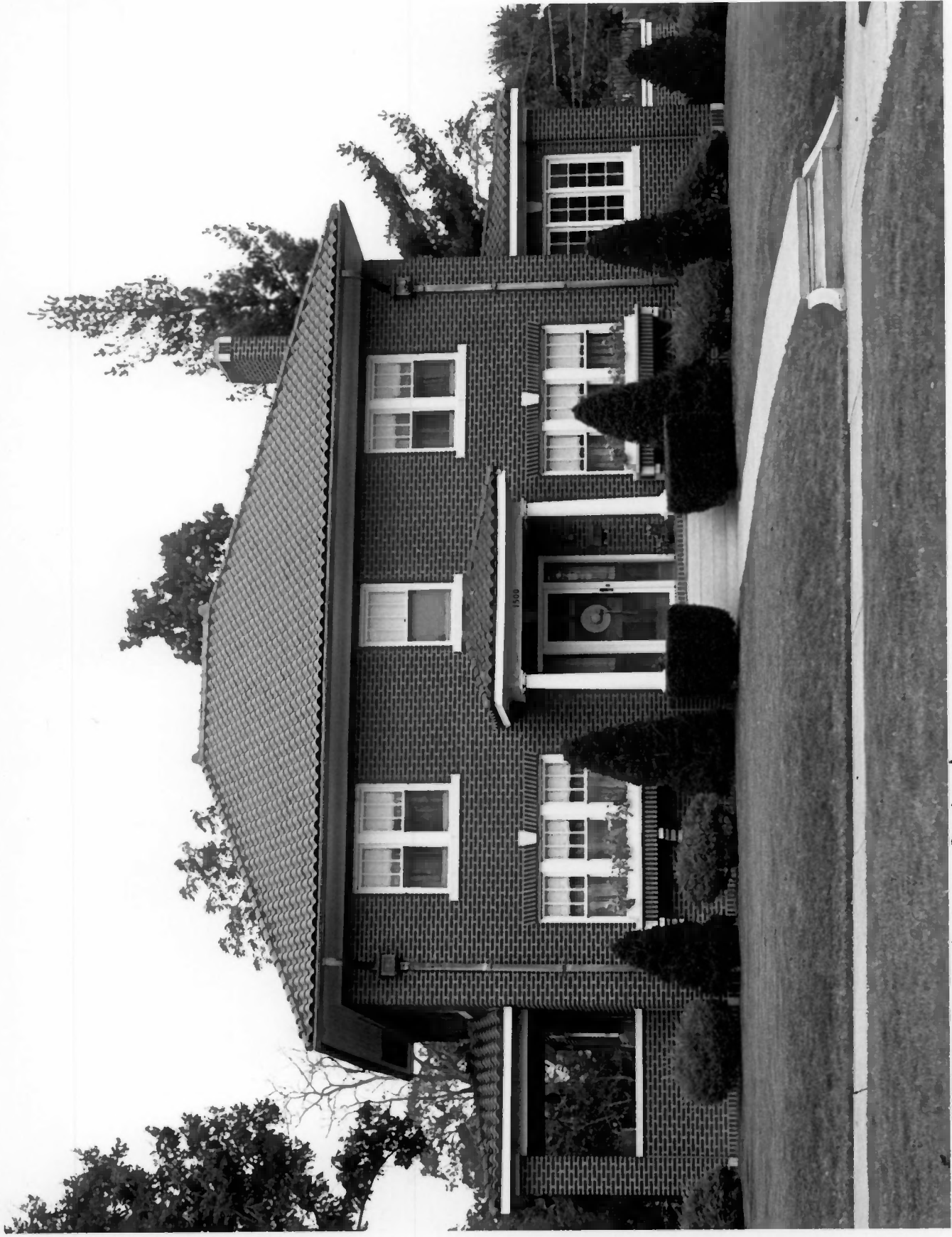


PHOTO #10: Mid-Town Historic District
1500 N. JEFFERSON AV., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Thomson & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East

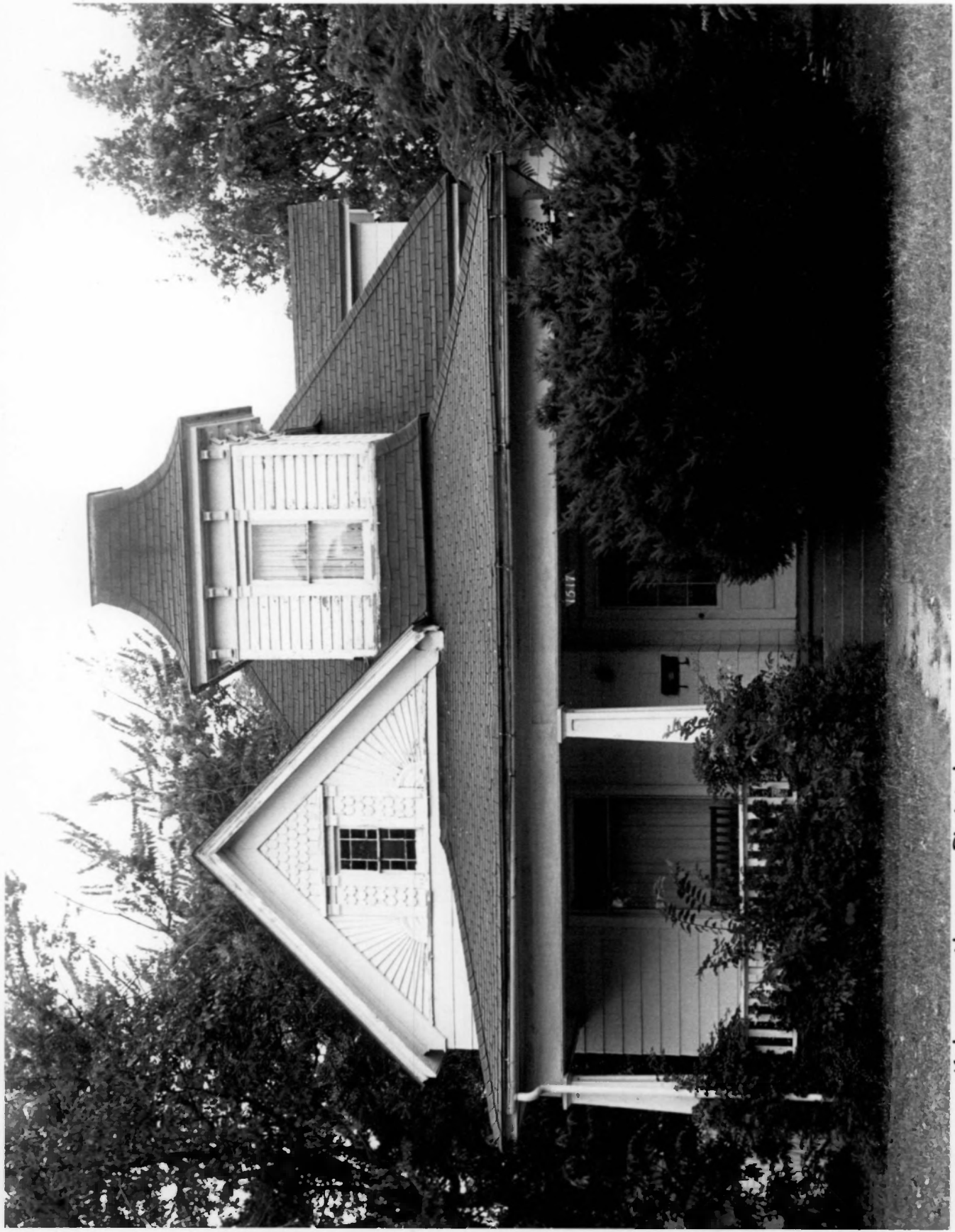
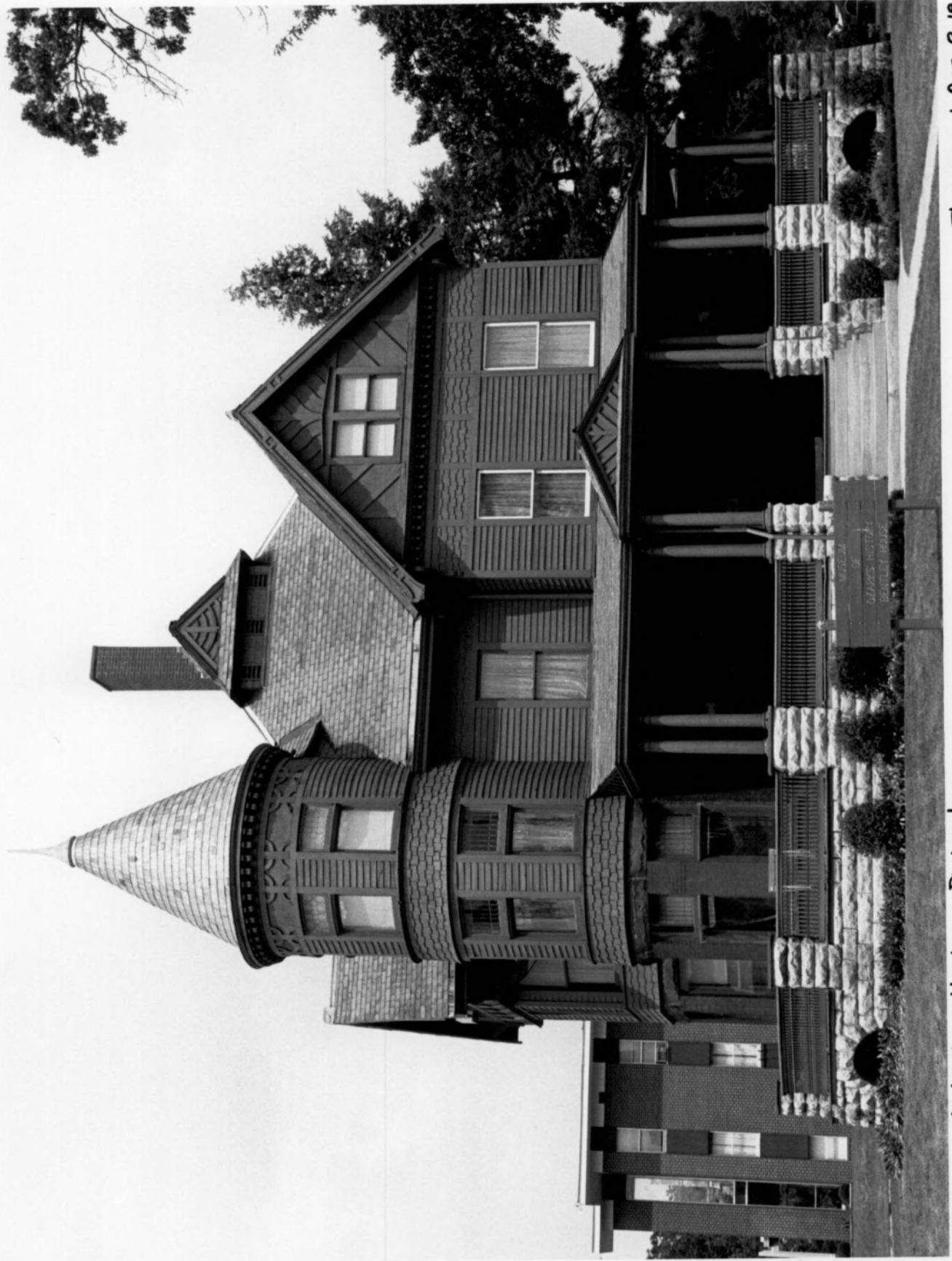


PHOTO # 11: Mid-Town Historic District
1517 N. JEFFERSON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE Co, MO, Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR/
View: West



PHOTO # 12: Mid-Town Historic District
1478 N. SUMMIT AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MD., Thomson & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR
View: East



Mid-Town Historic District
Photo #13: Bentley House, 603 E. Calhoun St., Springfield, Greene Co., MO.

Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88,
Neg: DNR View: North



PHOTO #14: Mid-Town Historic District
GARAGE, 714 E. DIVISION ST., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, THOMASON * ASS, 8-18-88, NEG: DNR
View: South



Mid-Town Historic District

Thomason + Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: South
Photo #15: BRICK SIDEWALK, 1400 BLACK N. WASHINGTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO

Mid-Town Historic District

Photo #16: THOMASSON # ASS, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: South
HITCHING POSTS, 1319 N. WASHINGTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO, MD





PHOTO #17: Mid-Town Historic District
ALLEY AND GARAGE, 1231 N. CLAY AVE SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Neg: DNR View: South
Thomson # Ass, 8-18-88,



Mid-Town Historic District

Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR / Southwest: View
PHOTO #18: HOWARD-CORE CONCRETE WALK, 1725 N. CLAY AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO, MD



PHOTO # 19: Mid-Town Historic District
Boyd School, 1409 N. Washington Ave, Springfield, Greene Co, MO, Thomas & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: West



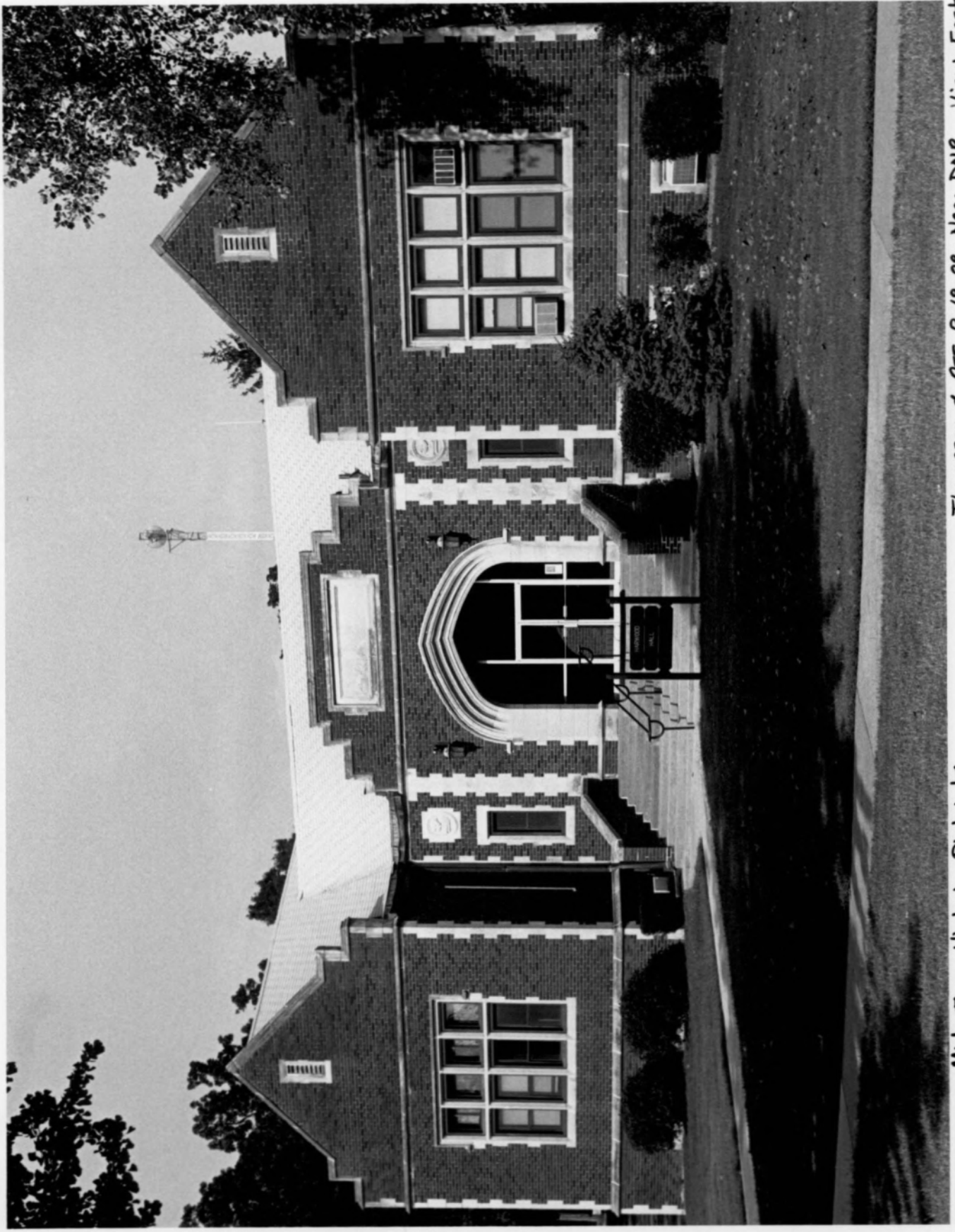
Mid-Town Historic District

Thomasson * Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: Northwest
Photo # 20: CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 1475 N. WASHINGTON AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO



Mid-Town Historic District

AKO #21: St. John's
EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 515 E. Division St., SPYNSFIELD, GREENE Co., MD
Thomson # Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR / North: View



Mid-Town Historic District
Photo #22: LIBRARY, DRURY COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO
Thomas & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: East

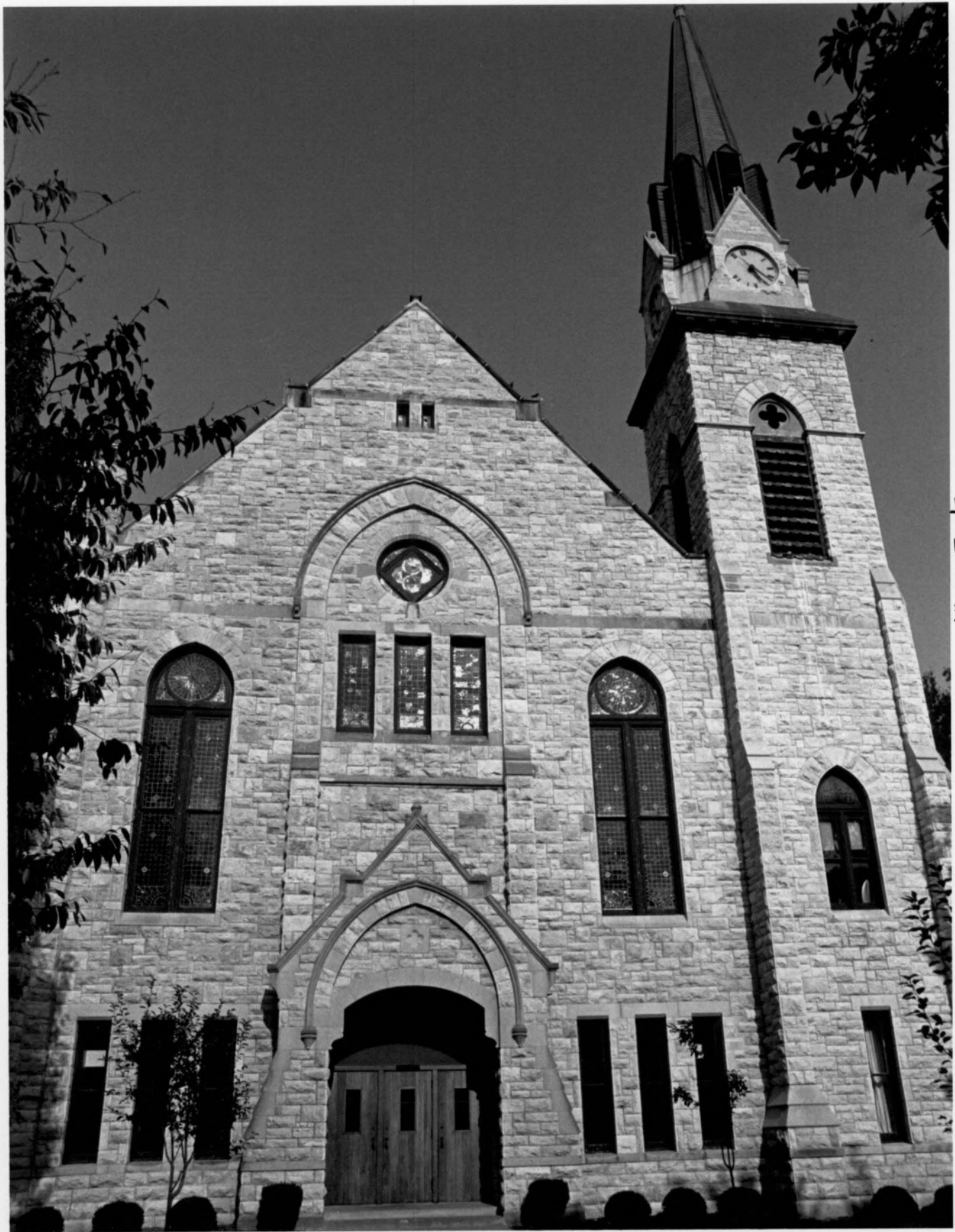


Photo #23: Stone Chapel, Drury College, Springfield, Greene Co., MD
Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: East

Mid-Town Historic District



Photo #24: Mid-Town Historic District
1312 N. Denton Ave., Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Neg: DNR / View: East
Thomson & Ass., 8-18-88



Photo #25: 1677 N. WASHINGTON AVE, SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO, MO, THOMASON & ABS, B-18-88
Neg: DNR / West: View

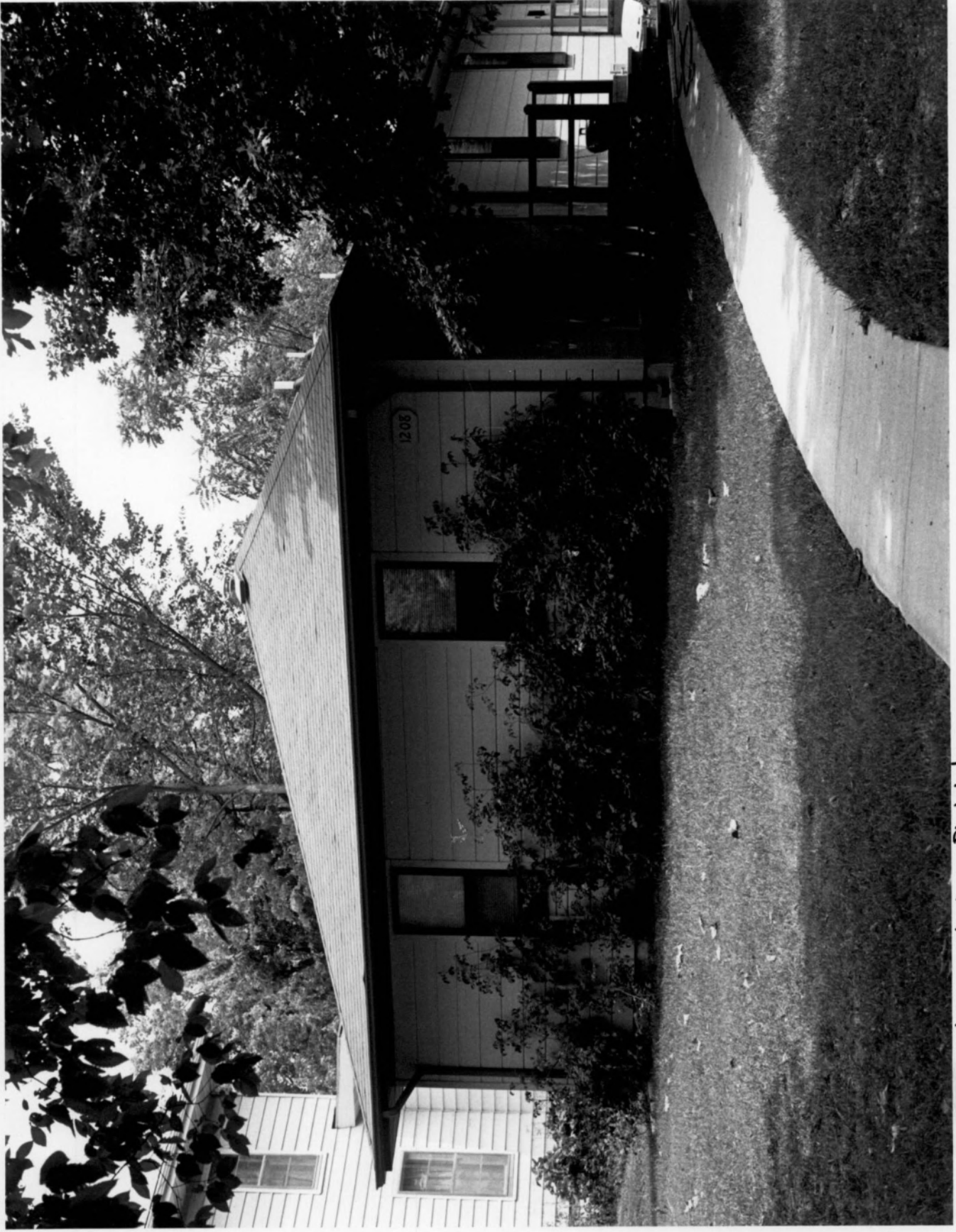


Photo #26: Mid-Town Historic District
1208 N. Summit Ave, Springfield, Greene Co, MO,

Thomason * Ass, 8-18-88,
Neg: DNR View: East



Photo #27: 419-424 E. 100th St., Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Thomas & Ass, 8-18-88
View: West



Photo #28: Mid-Town Historic District
1605-1617 N. Denton Ave, Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Neg: DNR / View-Southwest
Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo #29: Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88, Neg: DNR View: Northeast
1342-1348 N. Summit Ave, Springfield, Greene Co, MO

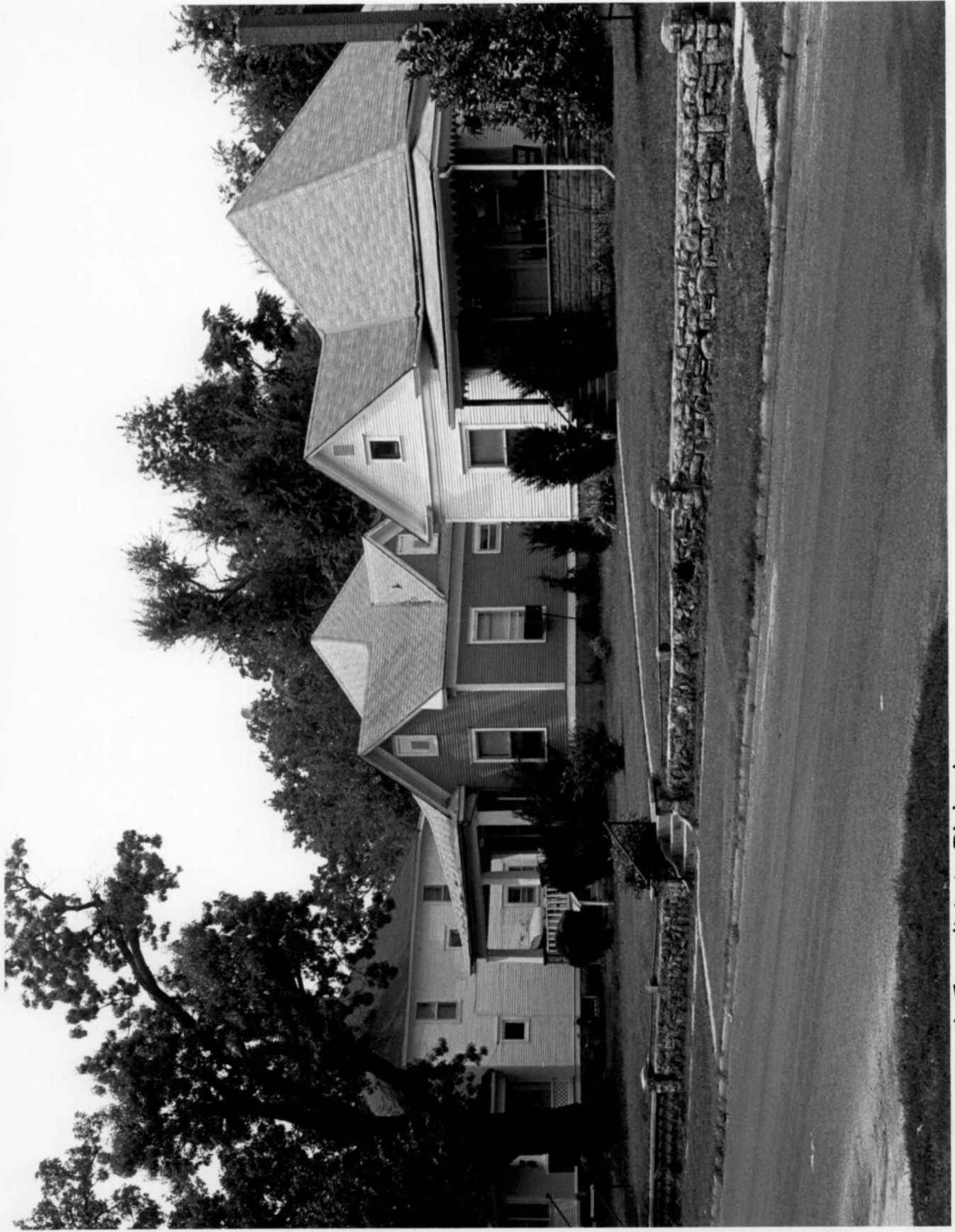


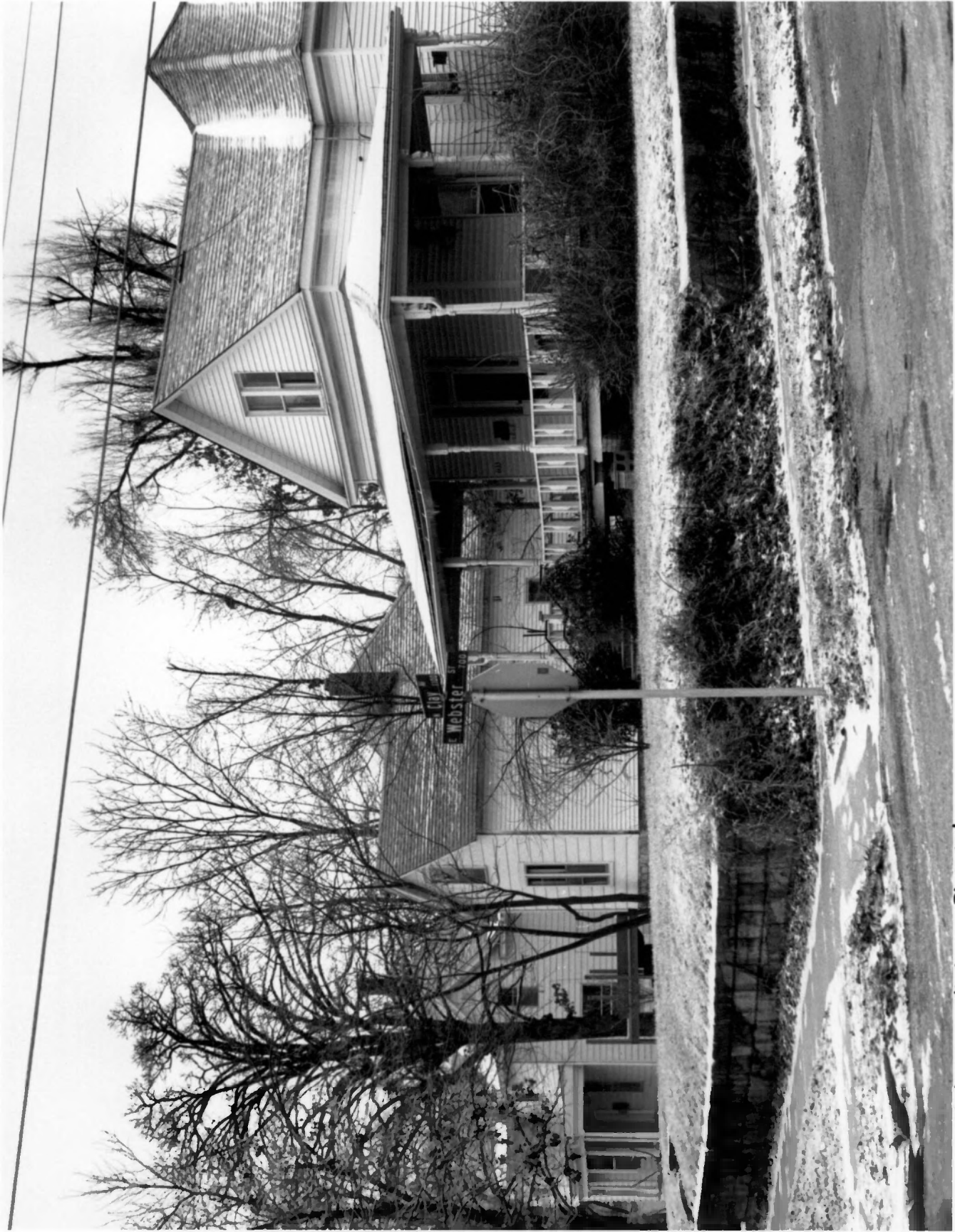
Photo #30: Mid-Town Historic District
1209-1217 N. CLAY AVE.; SPRINGFIELD, GREENE Co. MD, Neg: DNR View: Southwest
Thomason & Ass, 8-18-88



Photo # 31: Mid-Town Historic District
1333-1301 N. LAY AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Neg: DNR View: Southwest
Thomson # Aes, 8-18-88



Photo # 32: Mid-Town Historic District
1431-1455 N. CLAY AVE., SPRINGFIELD, GREENE CO., MO, Neg: DNR View: Northwest
Thomason + Ass, 8-18-88



Mid-Town Historic District
Photo # 33: Streetscape, Nos. 1133/1125/1121, Springfield, Greene Co., MO, Thomason & Ass, 2/2/89, DNR, (Neg.)
N. Clay Ave. SW



Mid-Town Historic District
Photo # 34: Streetscape, Nos. 1412 - 1414, Springfield, Greene Co., Mo., Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89, DNR
(Neg.)
N. Summit Avenue SE



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo # 35: Streetscape, Nos. 1350-1346, Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89, DNR (Neg.)
N. Washington Avenue SE



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo # 36: Streetscape, Nos. 1517-1511, Springfield, Greene Co., MO, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/09, DNR,
N. Jefferson Avenue SW (Neg.)



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo #37: Streetscape, Nos. 1215 - 1225, Springfield, Greene Co, MO, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89
N. Benton Avenue NW
DNR (Neg.)



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo # 38: Streetscape, Nos. 1605 - 1617, Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89
DNR (Neg.)
N. Berdon Avenue NW



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo #39: Streetscape, Nos. 1600-1610, Springfield, Greene Co., MD, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89
N. Benton Avenue NE
DNR (Neg.)



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo # 40 : Street-scape, Nos. 1127 - 1109, Springfield, Greene Co., MO, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89
N. Benton Avenue SW
DNR (Neg.)



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo # 41: Streetscape, Nos. 1351-1343, Springfield, Greene Co., MO, Thomason & Ass., 2/2/89
DNR (Neg.)
N. Summit Avenue SW



Mid-Town Historic District

Photo #42: Streetscape, Nos. 1352-1338, Springfield, Greene Co, MO, Thomason & Ass, 2/2/89
N. Summit Avenue SE
DNK (Neg.)

EXTRA
PHOTOS

Harwood - Haydon House about 1900

Soft terra cotta in color - white trim - deep green wood
shingles
dark green wood shutters

May M. Haydon
1352 Benton Ave.
Springfield, Mo. 65802

HARWOOD-HAYDON HOUSE

1352 Benton Ave.

Springfield, Mo.

Greene County

(Historic Photo: ca. 1900)

